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PART III.

A
CONCISE GRAMMAR
OF THE
GERMAN LANGUAGE,
INTENDED AS
AN INTRODUCTION TO
OLLENDORFF'S NEW METHOD
OF LEARNING
TO READ, WRITE, AND SPEAK GERMAN,
IN SIX MONTHS.

GRAMMAR.

In German, as in English, there are nine parts of speech, five of which are variable and four invariable.

The variable are :

1. The Article,
das Geschlechtswort.
2. The Noun or Substantive,
das Hauptwort.
3. The Adjective,
das Eigenschaftswort.
4. The Pronoun,
das Fürwort.
5. The Verb,
das Zeitwort.

The invariable are :

6. The Adverb,
das Nebenwort.
7. The Preposition,
das Verhältnißwort.
8. The Conjunction,
das Bindewort.
9. The Interjection,
das Empfindungswort.

CHAPTER I.

ARTICLES. Geschlechtswörter.

There are two articles, viz.: the definite *der, the*, and the indefinite *ein, (a or an)*; which must agree with the nouns to which they are joined in gender, number, and case;

they are declined in the three genders,

Masculine, Männlich. Feminine, Weiblich. Neuter, Sächlich.

The definite article is thus declined.

Singular. Einheit.			Plural. Mehrheit:
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N.	der,	die,	das,
G.	des,	der,	des,
D.	dem,	der,	dem,
A.	den,	die,	das,

for all Genders.	
N.	die, the.
G.	der, of the.
D.	den, to the,
A.	die, the.

The indefinite article is thus declined :

	Singular.	Einheit.	
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N.	ein,	eine,	ein, a or an.
G.	eines,	einer,	eines, of a.
D.	einem,	einer,	einem, to a.
A.	einen,	eine,	ein, a.

Ein as an article, has no plural, but when used as a pronoun it has. (See the Pronouns.)

CHAPTER II.

NOUNS. Hauptwörter.

GENDER OF NOUNS.

I.—OF THE MASCULINE GENDER ARE:—

1. The names of gods, of angels, and of evil spirits.
2. All male names, and appellations (diminutives excepted, which are neuter.)
3. The names of winds, stones, quarters of the globe, mountains, seasons, months and days.
4. Most nouns ending in *all, ig, ing, ling, m, el, en, and er.*

II.—OF THE FEMININE GENDER ARE:—

1. All female names and appellations (except diminutives which are neuter, and the two words *das Weib*, the woman or wife; *das Frauzimmer*, a lady.)
2. The names of trees, fruits, flowers, when ending in *e*.
3. The names of rivers terminating in *a, e, and au*.
4. All substantives ending in *e, ei, in, heit, teit, schaft, ung,* and many in *ucht, ath, uth, and t.*

III.—OF THE NEUTER GENDER ARE:—

1. The names of countries, towns, and villages, except those ending in *ei* or *ey*, and a few others; which take the article; as,

die Türkei, Turkey.

die Pfalz, the Palatinate.

die Barbarei, Barbary.

die Schweiz, Switzerland.

- 2.—The names of metals; except *die Platina*, platina; *der Stahl*, steel; *der Lomack*, pinchbeck; *der Zink*, zink.

3. The letters of the alphabet.

4. All diminutives.

[stantively.

5. All infinitive moods, adjectives, &c., when used sub-

6. Most substantives beginning with *ge* or ending with *thum*.

Remarks.

1. It is impossible to give strict rules for the gender of all German nouns; the above rules however, will be found pretty comprehensive, the rest must be left to practice.

2. Several substantives, having but one gender and termination, are used both for the male and female sex; as, *der Kunde*, customer; *die Waise*, orphan; *der Wundel*, ward; *der Liebling*, favourite.

3. Compound substantives have the gender and plural of the last component.

4. Some substantives have two genders, generally connected with a different signification; as,

der Band, the volume; *das Band*, the ribbon.

der See, the lake; *die See*, the sea.

5. Substantives derived from a foreign language retain ordinarily their original gender.

Examples.—*die Geographie*, the geography; *die Nation*, the nation; *das Sacrament*, the sacrament.

Exceptions.—Many substantives, which have thrown off their foreign termination, also adopt other genders, according to the analogy of German words of like forms; as, *der Altar*, the altar; *das Scepter*, the sceptre, &c.

3. The feminine of substantives is formed by adding the termination *in* or *inn*, to the masculine; as,

der König, the king; *die Königin*, the queen.

der Dichter, poet; *die Dichterin*, poetess.

4. To form a diminutive, *chen* or *lein* is added to a substantive; as,

der Baum, the tree; *das Bäumchen*, the little tree.

das Kind, the child; *das Kindlein*, the little child.

6. When the substantive ends in *ch* or *g*, the determinative is formed by adding the two syllables *elchen*, instead of *chen*. The substantive ending in *e* or *n*, drop these terminations, and when the substantives, after having dropped the termination, end in *g* or *ch*, they likewise take *elchen*; as, *Knabe*, boy; *Knäbchen*, little boy; *Garten*, garden; *Gärtchen*, little garden; *Sache*, thing; *Sächelchen*, little thing; *Wagen*, waggon; *Wägelchen*, the little waggon.

In forming feminines and diminutives, the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, and the diphthong *au*, are changed into *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, *äu*.*

* German Grammarians call this change *Umlaut*.

DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

General Remarks on the Declensions.

1. There are four declensions of nouns.
2. The declension to which a noun belongs, may be known by the nominative plural and the gender.
3. Nouns masculine and neuter, always form the genitive singular in *s* or *es*; but those ending in *e*, and a few others, take *n* in the genitive, and keep this termination in all cases, singular as well as plural.
4. Feminine nouns do not vary in the singular number.
5. The dative plural in all four declensions always ends in *n*, added to the nominative plural, if the latter does not already terminate in *n*.
6. The genitive and accusative plural never differ from the nominative plural.
7. Compound nouns are declined after the declension of the last component.

Example.—*das Strumpfband, (third) garter.*

FIRST DECLENSION.

ONLY MASCULINE.

Singular.

N.	—	—	N. der Fürst, the prince.
G.	—	en, or n.	G. des Fürst-en, of the prince.
D.	—	en, „ n.	D. dem Fürst-en, to the prince.
A.	—	en, „ n.	A. den Fürst-en, the prince.

Plural.

N.	—	en, „ n.	N. die Fürst-en, the princes.
G.	—	en, „ n.	G. der Fürst-en, of the princes.
D.	—	en, „ n.	D. den Fürst-en, to the princes.
A.	—	en, „ n.	A. die Fürst-en, the princes.

Exercises.—Der Knabe, the boy; der Narr, the fool; der Herr, the master; der Mensch, the human being; der Bandit, the bandit; der Prophet, the prophet.

Remarks.

1. The first declension, with the exception of one neuter, *Herz*, heart, which makes *Herzens* in the genitive, includes only masculines.

2. Foreign nouns ending in *at*, *ant*, *ast*, *ent*, *et*, *ist*, *it*, with the accent on the last syllable; as, *Advocat*, *Klient*, *Attheist*.

3. The plural always ends in *en* or *n*.

4. In *n*, if the singular terminates in *e*.

5. All cases, except the nominative singular, end in *en* or *n*.

6. *a*, *o*, *u*, are never changed in the plural into *ä*, *ö*, *ü*.

7. The following nouns belonging to this declension have *ens* in the genitive:—

der Funke,	the spark.	der Haufe,	the heap.
der Friede,	the peace.	der Karpfe,	the carp.
der Fußtapfe,	the footstep.	der Name,	the name.
der Gedanke,	the thought.	der Same,	the seed.
der Glaube,	the faith.	der Wille,	the will.

SECOND DECLENSION.

MASCULINE AND NEUTER.

Singular.

N. <i>el, en, er, den, lein, e.</i>	N. <i>der Spiegel, the looking-glass</i>
G. — — <i>ſ.</i>	G. <i>des Spiegel-ſ, of the „</i>
D. — — <i>Nom.</i>	D. <i>dem Spiegel, to the „</i>
A. — — <i>Nom.</i>	A. <i>den Spiegel, the „</i>

Plural.

N. — — <i>Nom.</i>	N. <i>die Spiegel, the looking-glasses</i>
G. — — <i>Nom.</i>	G. <i>der Spiegel, of the „</i>
D. — — <i>n.</i>	D. <i>den Spiegel-n, to the „</i>
A. — — <i>Nom.</i>	A. <i>die Spiegel, the „</i>

Exercises.—*der Garten, the garden; der Vogel, the bird; der Vater, the father; der Bruder, the brother; das Gebirge, the mountain; das Knäbchen, the little boy.*

Remarks.

1. This declension includes nouns of the masculine and neuter gender, of which the nominative plural is like the nominative singular, i. e. ending in *el, en, er, den, lein, and e.*

2. The genitive singular takes only *ſ.*

3. The other cases are like the nominative singular, except the dative plural, which always ends in *n.*

4. *a, o, u,* are generally changed in the plural into *ä, ö, ü.*

5. The following nouns belonging to this declension take an *n* in the plural,

<i>das Auge, the eye.</i>	<i>die Augen, the eyes.</i>
* <i>der Bauer, the peasant.</i>	<i>die Bauern, the peasants.</i>
<i>der Bailer, the Bavarian.</i>	<i>die Bailer, the Bavarians.</i>
<i>der Pantoffel, the slipper.</i>	<i>die Pantoffeln, the slippers.</i>
<i>der Stachel, the prickles.</i>	<i>die Stacheln, the prickles.</i>

* The genitive of *der Bauer*, is formed by some Germans with *n.*

THIRD DECLENSION.

MASCULINE AND NEUTER.

Singular.

N. — — —	N. das Kind, the child.
G. — — es.	G. des Kind-es, of the child.
D. — — e.	D. dem Kind-e, to the child.
A. — — Nom.	A. das Kind, the child.

Plural.

N. — — e, er.	N. die Kind-er, the children.
G. — — Nom.	G. der Kind-er, of the children.
D. — — n.	D. den Kind-ern, to the children.
A. — — Nom.	A. die Kind-er, the children.

Exercises.—der Sohn, the son; der Stuhl, the chair; das Glas, the glass; das Haus, the house; das Pferd, the horse; das Buch, the book; der Band, the volume; das Band, the ribbon.

Remarks.

1. To this declension belong principally nouns of the masculine, and a few of the neuter gender.
2. The genitive singular has *es*; the dative *e*.
3. Nouns used only in the singular, are generally included in this declension.
4. All those nouns which form their plural in *er*, change in that number, the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, and the diphthong *au*, into *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, *äu*; many nouns, whose plural ends in *e*, likewise change the vowels and the diphthong.
5. The *e* of the genitive before *s* (in nouns of more than one syllable) and the *e* of the dative singular is often dropped.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

ONLY FEMININES.

Singular.

N. — — —	N. die Frau, the woman.
G. — — Nom.	G. der Frau, of the woman.
D. — — Nom.	D. der Frau, to the woman.
A. — — Nom.	A. die Frau, the woman.

Plural.

N. — — n, e, or en.	N. die Frau-en, the women.
G. — — Nom.	G. der Frau-en, of the women.
D. — — n, or en.	D. den Frau-en, to the women.
A. — — Nom.	A. die Frau-en, the women.

Exercises.—die Taube, the pigeon; die Feder, the pen; die Kunst (e), the art; die Stadt (e), the town; die Schrift, writing; die Nacht (e), night.

Remarks.

1. This declension includes all feminines, i. e. the nouns terminating in *ei*, *heit*, *keit*, *schaft*, *ucht*, *unft*, *ung*, *ath*, and *uth*.

2. All feminine nouns do not vary in the singular number.

3. The plural takes *n* through all its cases when the singular ends in *e*, *el*, *er*.

4. Most monosyllables terminating in a consonant, form their plural in *e*.

5. The plural takes *en*, if the singular end in any vowel but *e*; or in any consonant, with the exception of monosyllabic words, and the terminations *el* and *er*.

6. In those words, which form the nom., gen. and acc. plur. in *e*, the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, and the diphthong *au* in the first syllables, are, in that number, changed into *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, and *äu*.

7. Mutter and Tochter have in the pl. Mütter and Töchter.

FORMATION OF THE PLURAL.

GENERAL RULE.

1. Masculines generally form their plural in *e*.
2. Feminines „ „ „ *n* or *en*.
3. Neuters „ „ „ *er*.

The Plural.

1. Remains the same as that of the nominative singular in the masculines and neuters, ending in *el*, *en*, *er*, *chen*, and *lein*. *a*, *o*, *u*, generally change into *ä*, *ö*, *ü*. (Second declension.)

Examples.

das Fenster, window,	pl.	die Fenster.
der Ofen, oven,	„	die Ofen.
der Vogel, bird,	„	die Vögel.

2. Adds *n* with the feminines ending in *e*, *el*, and *er*; and with masculines ending in *e*. *a*, *o*, *u*, are never changed into *ä*, *ö*, *ü*.

Examples.

der Name, name,	pl.	die Namen.
die Gabel, fork,	„	die Gabeln.
die Schulter, shoulder,	„	die Schultern.
der Knabe, boy,	„	die Knaben.

3. Adds *en* with all the substantives ending in *heit*, *zeit*, *aft*, *schaft*, *ung*, *end*, and *inn*. *a*, *o*, *u*, are never changed into *ä*, *ö*, *ü*.

Examples.

die Freiheit, liberty,	pl.	Freiheiten.
die Eitelkeit, vanity,	„	Eitelkeiten.
die Landschaft, landscape	„	Landschaften.

4. Adds *er* with the greatest part of the neuter, and with several masculines. *a*, *o*, *u*, are always changed into *ä*, *ö*, *ü*. (Third declension.)

Examples.

das Bild, picture,	pl.	die Bilder.
der Mann, man,	„	die Männer.

5. Adds *e* to the singular, to very many masculines and a few neuters and feminines. The vowels are generally changed in the third and fourth declension.

Examples.

der Hund, dog,	pl. die Hunde.
die Frucht, fruit,	„ die Früchte.
das Pferd, horse,	„ die Pferde.

Remarks.

1. The compound substantives whose last component is *Mann*, take in the plural instead of *Männer*, *Leute*, if the sex is not expressly considered. But if it is necessary to distinguish the sex, then they retain *Männer*;—for instance, *Ehemänner*, married men; *Eheleute*, married people.

2. The following words do not admit the plural number.

die Ankunft, arrival.	das Ansehen, authority.
der Argwohn, suspicion.	die Asche, ashes.
der Einkommen, revenue.	die Entzücken, rapture.
das Elend, misery.	der Empfang, reception.
die Flucht, flight,	die Furcht, fear.
das Glück, fortune.	der Gram, grief.
der Haber, dispute.	der Jammer, misery.
der Kummer, affliction.	das Leben, life.
die Liebe, love.	der Mund, mouth.
der Mord, murder.	die Pracht, splendour.
der Raub, spoil.	der Sand, sand.
der Schein, appearance.	der Schmuck, ornament
der Strand, strand.	der Sturz, fall.
der Tadel, reproach.	der Tausch, exchange.
der Trost, consolation.	das Unrecht, injustice.
der Unterricht, instruction.	der Urlaub, furlough.
der Verdacht, suspicion.	das Verlangen, wish.
der Verstand, understanding.	der Verbruch, vexation.
die Vorsicht, precaution.	der Wahn, fancy.
der Zank, quarrel.	der Zwang, constraint.

3. The following words have no plural in German,—the plural however, may be expressed by the plural of synonymous words.

der Bund, alliance,	plural	die Bündnisse.
der Dank, thanks,	„	die Dankfagungen.
der Druck, oppression,	„	die Bebrückungen.
die Ehre, honour,	„	die Ehrenbezeugungen.
das Lob, praise,	„	die Lobreden.
der Lohn, reward,	„	die Belohnungen.
der Rath, council,	„	die Rathöverfammlungen
der Rath, advice,	„	die Rathschläge.
der Streit, contention,	„	die Streitigkeiten.
der Tod, death,	„	die Todesfälle.
das Unglück, misfortune,	„	die Unglücksfälle.

4. Most names which express weight, measure, or number, do not take the inflection of the plural when preceded by numerals; as

das Buch, a quire.	Sechs Buch Papier, six quires of paper.
das Duzend, the dozen.	Zwölf Duzend Äpfel, twelve dozen of apples.
das Faß, the cask.	Zehn Faß Bier, ten casks of beer.
der Grad, the degree.	Hundert Grad, a hundred degrees.
das Klafter, the fathom.	Neun Klafter tief, nine fathoms deep.
der Mann, the man.	Hundert Mann Reiterei, a hundred men of cavalry.
das Pfund, the pound.	Vier Pfund Zucker, four pounds of sugar.
das Stück, the piece.	Sieben Stück Tuch, seven pieces of cloth.
das Zoll, the inch.	Fünf Zoll, five inches.

5. The following words, and those which express a measure of time, are excepted.

die Elle, the yard.	Sechs Ellen Tuch, six yards of cloth.
die Flasche, the bottle.	Zwei Flaschen Wein, two bottles of wine.
die Meile, the mile.	Sieben Meilen, seven miles.
die Unze, the ounce.	Vier Unzen Seide, four ounces of silk.

6. The following words are used in German in the plural only, although in English in the singular.

die Weihnachten, Christmas.	die Brieffschaften, papers, deeds.
die Ostern, Easter.	die Einkünfte, revenue
die Pfingsten, Whitsuntide.	die Molken, whey.
die Fasten, Lent.	die Hefen, yeast.

7. Some substantives have different terminations, according to their signification; thus, Wort, word; meaning part of a speech or discourse, makes Worte, in the plural; as,

Diese sind seine Worte,

These are his words.

Ein geistreicher Mann sagt viel in wenig Worten,

An ingenuous man says much in few words.

But considered as isolated words the plural is Wörter, hence Wörterbuch, vocabulary. A dictionary contains many words, (viele Wörter).

Land, land in a collective sense makes in the plural	Länder
but in a distributive sense	Länder.
Band, a volume of a book	Bände,
but when it means ribbon	Bänder,
and when fetters.....	Bände.
Gesicht, the human face, makes	Gesichte,
but when making certain looks ..	Gesichter.
Laden, shutters, makes	Läden,
but shops	Läden.
das Licht, candle	Lichte.
but burning lights	Lichter.
der Strauß, nosegay	Sträuße,
but when meaning ostrich	Strauße.
Thor, fool	Thoren,
but meaning a gate.....	Thore.
Zoll, inch	Polle.
when meaning tolls	Pölle.

DECLENSION OF PROPER NAMES.

I. Proper names, when used with the definite or indefinite article are indeclinable ; but when they are employed without an article they have in the genitive *ens* or *s* ; in the dative and accusative *n* or *en*.

The best modern usage leaves the dat. and acc. unchanged.

Singular.	Singular.
N. Franz,	N. Luise,
G. Franzens,	G. Luizens,
D. Franz or Franzén,	D. Luise or Luisen,
A. Franz or Franzén.	A. Luise or Luisen.
N. Friedrich,	N. Elisabeth.
G. Friedrichs,	G. Elisabeths,
D. Friedrich or Friedrichén,	D. Elisabeth or Elisabethén.
A. Friedrich or Friedrichén,	A. Elisabeth or Elisabethén.

Remarks.

1. The names of females ending in *e*, take *ns* in the gen.
2. Names ending in *s*, *ß*, *sch*, *st*, *r*, or *z*, take *ens* in the genitive.
3. The names of males and females terminating in other letters than those above mentioned, take *s* in the genitive.

II. The plural of *masculine* proper names is generally formed by adding an *e* to the singular (*en* for pl. dat.) but foreign names in *o* take *ne*, and those ending in *a*, *e*, *el*, *en*, and *er*, remain unvaried in the plural.

The plural of *feminine* proper names is formed by adding *en* or *n* to the singular ; but those which already end in *en*, remain unaltered in the plural.

III. The names of countries and places (except those which end in *s* or *z*), admit *s* in the genitive ; as, Deutschlands Zustand, the condition of Germany ; Lübeck's Handel, the trade of Lübeck. But instead of saying Paris's, Florenz's Einwohner, it is better to say, die Einwohner von Paris, von Florenz.

CHAPTER III.

ADJECTIVES. *Eigenschaftswörter.*

There are three different modes of declining Adjectives:

- 1, with the definite article antecedent.
- 2, „ „ indefinite article antecedent.
- 3, without an article antecedent.

1. ADJECTIVES DECLINED WITH THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

General Rule.

When one, two, or more adjectives, with the definite article, or a pronoun demonstrative, relative, or interrogative, antecedent, are associated with a substantive, all cases of the adjectives, sing. and plu., take *en*, except the nom. sing., in all three genders, and the acc. sing. of the fem. and neut. gend., which take *e*.

Examples.

Singular.

N. — — e	N. der schön-e Sohn, the fine son.
G. — — en	G. des schön-en Sohnes, of the fine son.
D. — — en.	D. dem schön-en Sohne, to the fine son.
A. — — en.	A. den schön-en Sohn, the fine son.

Plural.

N. — — en.	N. die schön-en Söhne, the fine sons.
G. — — en.	G. der schön-en Söhne, of the fine sons.
D. — — en.	D. den schön-en Söhnen, to the fine sons.
A. — — en.	A. die schön-en Söhne, the fine sons.

Feminine.

Singular.

N. — — e.	N. die schön-e Rose, the fine rose.
G. — — en.	G. der schön-en Rose, of the fine rose.
D. — — en.	D. der schön-en Rose, to the fine rose.
A. — — e.	A. die schön-e Rose, the fine rose.

Plural.

N. — — en.	N. die schön-en Rosen, the fine roses.
G. — — en.	G. der schön-en Rosen, of the fine roses.
D. — — en.	D. den schön-en Rosen, to the fine roses.
A. — — en.	A. die schön-en Rosen, the fine roses.

Neuter.

Singular.

N. — — e.	N. das schön=e Kind, the fine child.
G. — — en.	G. des schön=en Kindes, of the fine child.
D. — — en.	D. dem schön=en Kinde, to the fine child.
A. — — e.	A. das schön=e Kind, the fine child.

Plural.

N. — — en.	N. die schön=en Kinder, the fine children.
G. — — en.	G. der schön=en Kinder, of the fine „
D. — — en.	D. den schön=en Kindern, to the fine „
A. — — en.	A. die schön=en Kinder, the fine children.

II. ADJECTIVES DECLINED WITH THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

General Rule.

When one, two, or more adjectives, with the indefinite article or a pronoun possessive antecedent, are associated with a substantive, all cases of the adjectives take *en*, except the nominative, which taken *er*, *e*, *es*, and the accusative feminine and neuter, which is like the nominative singular.

Examples.

Masculine.

N. — — er.	N. ein groß=er Knabe, a great boy.
G. — — en.	G. eines groß=en Knaben, of a great boy.
D. — — en.	D. einem groß=en Knaben, to a great boy.
A. — — en.	A. einen groß=en Knaben, a great boy.

Feminine.

N. — — e.	N. eine groß=e Fliege, a great fly.
G. — — en.	G. einer groß=en Fliege, of a great fly.
D. — — en.	D. einer groß=en Fliege, to a great fly.
A. — — e.	A. eine groß=e Fliege, a great fly.

Neuter.

N. — — es.	N. ein groß=es Haus, a great house.
G. — — en.	G. eines groß=en Hauses, of a great house.
D. — — en.	D. einem groß=en Hause, to a great house.
A. — — es.	A. ein groß=es Haus, a great house.

ADJECTIVES DECLINED WITHOUT AN ARTICLE.

General Rule.

When one, two, or more adjectives without an antecedent, are associated with a substantive, all cases of the adjectives take the terminations of the definite article.

Examples.

Masculine.

Singular.

N. — —	er.	N. Kalt-er Wein, cold wine.
G. — —	es.	G. Kalt-es Weines, of cold wine.
D. — —	em.	D. Kalt-em Weine, to cold wine.
A. — —	en.	A. Kalt-en Wein, cold wine.

Plural.

N. — —	e.	} for all three genders.	N. Kalt-e Weine, cold wines.
G. — —	er.		G. Kalt-er Weine, of cold wines.
D. — —	en.		D. Kalt-en Weinen, to cold wines.
A. — —	e.		A. Kalt-e Weine, cold wines.

Feminine.

Singular.

N. — —	e.	N. Kalt-e Milch, cold milk.
G. — —	er.	G. Kalt-er Milch, of cold milk.
D. — —	er.	D. Kalt-er Milch, to cold milk.
A. — —	e.	A. Kalt-e Milch, cold milk.

Neuter.

Singular.

N. — —	es.	N. Kalt-es Wasser, cold water.
G. — —	es.	G. Kalt-es Wassers, of cold water.
D. — —	em.	D. Kalt-em Wasser, to cold water.
A. — —	es.	A. Kalt-es Wasser, cold water.

Remarks.

1. Adjectives, when employed as nouns, remain liable to these modes of declension of adjectives.

2. Adjectives, when immediately joined by the verbs *seyen*, to be; or *werden*, to become, with any article, pronoun or noun, remain in their original form, and are not at all declined.

Example.—*Dieser Mann ist groß*, this man is great.

3. Adjectives ending in *er*, formed from names of towns, and the adjectives ending in *lei*, *hand*, and *halb*, are indeclinable; as, *der Hamburger Bürger*, *des Hamburger Bürgers*, &c.

4. When several adjectives follow each other in the genitive or dative singular, or genitive plural, the first only takes *es*, *em*, and *er*, and the other adjective or adjectives, change these letters into *n*, but this is done only for the sake of euphony; many modern authors decline all the adjectives.

5. Some authors, frequently, but incorrectly, change the *s* of the genitive singular into *n*, though only *one* adjective precedes the substantive; thus, *kalten Weines*, for *kältes Weines*.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

1. The comparative is formed by adding *er* or *r* to the positive, and the superlative by adding *este** or *ste*.

Examples.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
<i>weise</i> , wise;	<i>weiser</i> , wiser;	<i>der, die, das weiseste</i> , the wisest.
<i>stolz</i> , proud;	<i>stolzer</i> , prouder;	<i>„ „ „ stolzeste</i> , the proudest
<i>schön</i> , fine;	<i>schöner</i> , finer;	<i>„ „ „ schönste</i> , the finest.

Remarks.

1. Some adjectives change the vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, into *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, in the comparative and superlative.

2. The adjectives in the comparative and superlative degree are declined in the same way as in the positive. Those ending in *el*, *en*, *er*, omit the *e* before *l*, *n*, *r*, in the comparative.

3. When a degree of comparison is made to express a higher degree of one quality or state than of another; as, more

* *este* is added when *st* would render the pronunciation difficult.

shrewd than experienced, the word *mehr* is used, and the phrase will be, *mehr klug als erfahren*; he is more weak than ill, *er ist mehr schwach als krank*.

4. When the superlative is used adverbially, it is usually formed with *am*; as, *ich trinke am liebsten Wasser*, I like best to drink water.

5. The English *most* in the degree of *eminence*, is expressed in German by *höchst* or *äußerst*; as, this is a most interesting face, *dies ist ein höchst or äußerst interessantes Gesicht*.

6. *Than* after a comparison of inequality is rendered in German by *als*; as, *sie ist schöner, als ihre Schwester*, she is handsomer than her sister; but after a comparison of equality, as—as, is rendered by *eben so—wie* or *so*;—*wie*, *er sie ist eben so schön wie ihre Schwester*, she is as handsome as her sister.

7. *The*, before a comparative degree, as a sign of proportion, is expressed by *je—je*, or *je—desto*; as, the sweeter the better, *je süßer, je or desto besser*.

8. When a quality is expressed in an inferior degree, the Germans employ the adverb *weniger* or *minder*, less;—*Er ist weniger or minder gelehrt als ich*, he is less learned than I.

9. The following adjectives and adverbs are irregular in their comparison.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
balb, soon;	eher, sooner;	am ehesten, the soonest.
gern, willing;	lieber, more willing;	am liebsten, the most willing.
gut, good, or well;	besser, rather better;	der beste, the best.
hoch, high;	höher,* higher;	der höchste, the highest.
naß, near;	näher, nearer;	der nächste, the nearest.
viel, much;	mehr, more;	der meiste, the most.

* The *c* in *hoch* is dropped when the word is declined; as, *der hohe Berg*, the high mountain.

CHAPTER III.

NUMERALS. Zahlwörter.

The Numerals are divided into definite and indefinite ; the former denote a definite, the latter an indefinite number or quantity.

(a) DEFINITE NUMERALS. Bestimmte Zahlwörter.

1. Cardinal Numbers. Grundzahlwörter.

1	Ein, or Eins.	40	Vierzig.
2	Zwei.	50	Fünfzig.
3	Drei.	60	Sechzig.
4	Vier.	70	Sieb(en)zig.
5	Fünf.	80	Achtzig.
6	Sechs.	90	Neunzig.
7	Sieben.	100	Hundert.
8	Acht.	101	Hundert (und) eins.
9	Neun.	102	Hundert (und) zwei.
10	Zehn.	103	Hundert (und) drei.
11	Elf or Elfs.	200	Zwei hundert.
12	Zwölf.	300	Drei hundert.
13	Dreizehn.	400	Vier hundert.
14	Vierzehn.	500	Fünf hundert.
15	Fünfzehn.	600	Sechs hundert.
16	Sechzehn.	700	Sieben hundert.
17	Sieb(en)zehn.	800	Acht hundert.
18	Achtzehn.	900	Neun hundert.
19	Neunzehn.	1000	Tausend.
20	Zwanzig.	2000	Zwei tausend.
21	Ein und zwanzig.	3000	Drei tausend.
22	Zwei und zwanzig.	4000	Vier tausend.
23	Drei und zwanzig.	5000	Fünf tausend.
24	Vier und zwanzig.	6000	Sechs tausend.
25	Fünf und zwanzig.	7000	Sieben tausend.
26	Sechs und zwanzig.	8000	Acht tausend.
27	Sieben und zwanzig.	9000	Neun tausend.
28	Acht und zwanzig.	10,000	Zehn tausend.
29	Neun und zwanzig.	100,000	Hundert tausend.
30	Dreißig.	1,000,000	Eine Million.

Remarks.

1. The *Cardinal Numbers* are all indeclinable, except *eins*, *zwei*, and *drei*. When *eins* is followed by a substantive, it has *ein*, *eine*, *ein*, in the nominative, and is declined like the indefinite article; but when it only refers to a preceding noun, it is declined like the definite article; thus, nominative, *einer*, *eine*, *eines*, &c.

2. *Zwei* and *Drei* are declinable if they are not preceded by an article, and have in the genitive *zweier* and *dreier*, and in the dative *zweien* and *dreien*, as; *Zwei-er Zeugen Mund macht alle Wahrheit kund*, the mouth of two witnesses makes known all truth. (Proverb.) *Ich habe es drei-en gesagt*, I told it to three.

3. The cardinal numbers from four to twelve (seven excepted) take in the nominative, genitive, and accusative, the ending *e*, and in the dative *en*, but only when the substantive is omitted: e. g. *Sieh mich verstoßen*, *Mutter dieser fünf-e*, see me rejected, mother of these five. (Göthe.) *Eine Kutsche mit vier-en*, a coach with four horses.

4. Sometimes cardinal numerals are changed into substantives; as, *ein Sechziger*, a man of sixty (years); *eine Dreißigerin*, a woman of thirty.

5. Units are always placed before the tens.

II. *Ordinal Numbers.* *Ordnungszahlwörter.*

The 1st,	der erste.	The 11th,	der elfte (eelfte.)
„ 2nd,	der zweite.	„ 12th,	der zwölfte.
„ 3rd,	der dritte.	„ 13th,	der dreizehnte.
„ 4th,	der vierte.	„ 14th,	der vierzehnte.
„ 5th,	der fünfte.	„ 15th,	der funfzehnte.
„ 6th,	der sechste.	„ 16th,	der sechzehnte.
„ 7th,	der sieb(en)te.	„ 17th,	der sieb(en)zehnte.
„ 8th,	der achte.	„ 18th,	der achtzehnte.
„ 9th,	der neunte.	„ 19th,	der neunzehnte.
„ 10th,	der zehnte.	„ 20th,	der zwanzigste.

The other Ordinal Numbers are formed by adding *ste* to the ending *g*, *t*, or *b*; as, *der ein und zwanzigste*, the twenty-first; *der hundertste*, the hundredth; *der zwei hundertste*, the two hundredth. In a compound number, the last only takes the form of an Ordinal (as in English); *die hundert und vierzigste Seite*, the hundred and forty second page.

The ordinal numbers are adjectives, and are declined like them.

Remarks.

From the above mentioned cardinal and ordinal numbers the following are formed :—

I. *The dimidiatives*: which are composed of the ordinals and the word *halb*,* half; as

anberthalb (for *zweitehalb*), one and a half.

brittehalb, two and a half.

vierttehalb, three and a half.

fünftehalb, five and a half, &c.

These are indeclinable adjectives.

This mode of compounding seldom exceeds *zwölfttehalb*, eleven and a half.

* The formation of the dimidiative numerals is rather peculiar in German. Instead of adding one half to the lower, the half is taken from the higher number, so that three, minus a half, means two and a half; for instance, *brittehalb*, two and a half; *zwölfttehalb*, eleven and a half.

II. *The fractionals* which are formed from ordinal numbers and the substantive *Theil*, but are contracted into one word; as, *das dritte Theil*, the third part; is contracted into *das Drittel*; so

das Viertel† (*Viertheil*), the quarter or fourth part.

das Fünftel (*Fünfteil*), the fifth or fifth part.

Ein Viertel hundert, a quarter of a hundred.

† They are substantives of the neuter gender.

The fractions of an hour are always joined to the hour that follows.

Examples.

It is a quarter past one, Es ist ein Viertel auf zwei.
 It is half-past twelve, Es ist halb eins.
 It wants a quarter to one, Es ist drei Viertel auf eins.
 It is ten minutes past one, Es ist zehn Minuten auf zwei.

Zweitel is not used, but in its place the adjective *halb*, (*half*) is employed.

III. *The reiteratives.* They are formed by adding *mal*, time or times, to the cardinals; as,

Einmal,* also written *Ein Mal*, once.
Zweimal „ *Zwei Mal*, twice.
Oftmal, oftentimes; *vielmals*, many times, &c.

IV. *The multiplicatives* are also formed from the cardinal numbers by compounding them with *fach*, or sometimes with *fältig*; as,

einfach or *einfältig*,† single or simple.
zweifach or *zweifältig*, double or twofold.
dreifach or *dreifältig*, treble or threefold, &c.

These are adjectives and declined as such.

V. *The partitives or distributives* which in English are expressed by two and two, three and three, &c.; or by two at a time, three at a time, (*Latin* *bini, terni*, &c.) are in German, *zwei und zwei, drei und drei*, &c.; or, *je zwei, je drei*, &c.

VI. *The distinctives* which in English are formed from the ordinal numbers by adding *ly*, as *firstly, secondly*, &c., are in German likewise derived from the ordinal numbers, but by adding *ens*; as, *erstens, zweitens,rittens, zwanzigstens* &c.

* *Einmal* is sometimes used in a peculiar way, and cannot be well translated into English; as, *das ist nun einmal so*, that is so, and cannot be altered; *das steht nun einmal nicht in unserer Macht*, but that is not in our power.

† *Einfältig* is generally used in the signification of stupid.

VII. *The variatives*, which denote the same sort of thing, or a variety, are formed from the cardinal numbers by adding *erlei*, to them; as,

Einerteil, of one sort, or the same thing.

Zweierlei, of two sorts, or two different kinds, &c.

Zweierlei Bänder, two sorts of ribbon, &c.

They are adjectives, but as already mentioned, indeclinable.

(B) THE INDEFINITE NUMERALS.

Unbestimmte Zahlwörter.

These numerals express the relation either of

(a) *Number*; (b) *Quantity*; or (c) *of both*.

(a) *Of number*: *jeder*, *jedlicher*, *jedweber*, *jedermann*, every, every one, every body; *mancher*, many a one; *manche*, many; *mehrere*, several; *einige*, *etliche*, some.

(b) *Of quantity*: *etwas*, some, something; *nichts*, nothing; *ganß*, whole, all; *halb*, half.

(c) *Of number and quantity*: *all*, all; *viel*, much; *wenig*, little; *mehr*, more; *genug*, enough; *kein*, none; *sämmtlich* or *gesammt*, all, whole; *lauter*, nothing but; as, *alle Menschen*, all men; *alles Geld*, all money; *wenige Tage*, a few days; *wenig Zeit*, little time; *der sämmtliche Vorrath*, the whole store; *die sämmtlichen Glieder der Familien*, all the members of the family.

Remarks.

1. *Jeder*, *jedweber*, *jedlicher*, *mancher*, *mehrere*, *einige*, *etliche*, *all*, (*alles*, *alle*,) are declined like adjectives. *Jeder* and *jedlicher* are also used with the indefinite article; *ein jeder*, *eines jeden*; *ein jedlicher*, *eines jeglichen*.

2. *Jedermann* has in the genitive *Jedermanns*, and does not vary in the dative and accusative.

3. *Kein* is declined like *ein*.

4. *Etwas*, *nichts*, *genug*, *lauter*, are never declined.

5. Genug stands always after the substantive.

6. Ganz, halb, viel, wenig, are not declined in the singular, when neither an article nor a pronoun precedes; ganz Deutsch-land, all Germany; halb Frankreich, the half of France; viel Geld, much gold; wenig Silber, little silver; in ganz Deutsch-land. They are declined in the plural; ganze Schaa-ren, whole bands; halbe Zahlen, half numbers; viele Leute, many people; wenige Meilen, a few miles; die vielen Häuser, the many houses; and likewise in the singular when an article or pronoun precedes; der ganze Stamm, the whole tribe; ein halbes Stück, half a piece; mein wenig-s Kupfer, &c. Viel and Wenig are sometimes used as substantives with a genitive case: Viel Volks, a great multitude of people; ihrer sind viel, wenig sind ihrer. (Matt. vii. 13, 14.)

6. Ein wenig, a little, remains entirely unaltered, like ein Paar, a couple: ein wenig Brod, a little bread. But when used as a substantive, with an article or pronoun, it is declined: ein Weniges, a small quantity, das Wenige.

7. All, used in the plural, expresses a relation of number; used in the singular it implies quantity; but has never the definite article after it as in English. All never has in German the meaning of whole, though the English all is sometimes used so; as, all the life, all the day. It follows in its declension the definite article, but when joined with a pronoun, its terminations of inflection are commonly dropped, as, all dieser Wein instead of aller dieser Wein, all this wine. When it is however preceded by a pronoun, in which case it is used substantively, the terminations are not dropped, and the dative takes en instead of em, as, dieses Alles, all this, mit diesem Allen, with all this.

8. Etwas, some, means a small quantity; but einige, some, a small number; etwas Dinte, some ink; einige Leute, some people. As an adverb, it signifies somewhat: etwas besser, somewhat better.

CHAPTER V.

PRONOUNS. Fürwörter.

There are six *kinds*, viz.—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Personal, Persönliche. | 4. Relative, Beziehende. |
| 2. Possessive, Besigende. | 5. Interrogative, Fragende. |
| 3. Demonstrative, Anzeigende. | 6. Indefinite, Unbestimmte. |

1. THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS ARE,

Singular.		Plural.
1st person	ich, I.	wir, we.
2nd	„ du, thou.	ihr, you.
3rd	er, he.	sie, they.
	sie, she.	
	es, it.	

DECLENSION.

First Person.

Singular.		Plural.
N.	ich, I.	N. wir, we.
G.	meiner (or mein,) of me.	G. unser, of us.
D.	mir, to me.	D. uns, to us.
A.	miß, me.	A. uns, us.

Second Person.

Singular.		Plural.
N.	du, thou.	N. ihr, you.
G.	deiner, (or dein) of thee.	G. euer, of you.
D.	dir, to thee.	D. euch, to you.
A.	diß, thee.	A. euch, you.

Third Person.

Singular.		
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. er, he. [him.	sie, she.	es, it.
G. seiner, (or sein) of	ihrer, of her.	seiner, (or sein) of it.
D. ihm, to him.	ihr, to her.	ihm, to it.
A. ihn, him.	sie, her.	es, it.

Plural

for all genders.

N. *sie*, they.G. *ihrer*, of them.D. *ihnen*, to them.A. *sie*, them.

Remark.

1. To express *myself*, *thyself*, *ourselves*, *yourselves*, the dative or accusative of the personal pronouns is made use of; viz. *mir*, *mirch*, *bir*, *bißh*, *uns*, and *euch*; sometimes *selbst*, self, is added.—In the third person the reflective pronoun *sich* is used to express himself, herself, itself, themselves; as, *er befeißt sich*, he applies himself; *sie verwundet sich*, she wounds herself; *sie verwunden sich*, they wound themselves.

2. The genitive cases *mein*, *bein*, *sein*, are obsolete forms.

3. In addressing one another, the Germans use the second and third person singular and the second and third person plural, but with a particular discrimination.

(a) The second person singular, *du*, is used by near relations and very intimate friends.

(b) The third person singular and the second person plural are used by some in addressing people of low rank; but this mode of address is falling into disuse.

(c) The third person plural, *Sie*, is used in polite conversation.

(d) In addressing a number of persons, it is more polite to use the word *Sie*; formerly *Ihr* was more used in addressing persons, and in poetry and tragedies it is still much found.

4. In writing, the pronoun of address has a capital initial letter.

II. THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS ARE,

mein, my.*bein*, thy.*sein*, his.*ihr*, her.*unser*, our.*euer*, your.*ihr*, their.

DECLENSION.

	Singular.*		Plural.†
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	For all genders.
N. meine.	meine.	mein.	meine.
G. meines.	meiner.	meinem.	meiner.
D. meinem.	meiner.	meinem.	meinen.
A. meinen.	meine.	mein.	meine.

Decline thus *sein*, *sein*, *ihr*, &c.

When *unser* and *euer* increase by inflection the *e* before *r* is generally left out.

Remarks.

1. The possessive pronouns in the singular, when immediately joined to a substantive are declined in the same way as the indefinite article (as shown above*) therefore adjectives following them take the same inflection, as when standing after the indefinite article. But when they are used in the plural, they are declined like the plural of the definite article (as shown above†) and if an adjective follows them it takes the same inflection as when standing after the definite article.

2. When the possessive pronouns are not immediately joined with a substantive, but refer to a preceding one, principally after the indefinite pronoun *es*, they assume in the masculine gender *er*, in the feminine *e*, and in the neuter *es*; as,

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
meiner.	meine.	meines, mine.
deiner.	deine.	deines, thine &c.

Instead of

meiner.	meine.	meines.
deiner.	deine.	deines, &c.

Is also said,

der meine.	die meine.	daß meine.
der deine.	die deine.	daß deine, &c.

Or still more commonly.

der meinige.	die meinige.	daß meinige.
der deinige.	die deinige.	daß deinige, &c.

The two latter forms, which never stand without the definite article, and like the former *meiner*, *meiner*, *meines*, never immediately joined with the substantive, but referring to a preceding one, are declined like adjectives after the definite article.

3. It is customary in English to say: A friend of *mine*; an acquaintance of *yours*; a book of his, &c. This cannot be said in German, where the personal pronouns must be used; as,

Ein Freund von mir.

Ein Bekannter von Ihnen.

Ein Buch von ihm.

4. *Dero* and *Ihro* were used in ancient and ceremonious language instead of *Ihr* in addressing persons of distinction.

Seine, *Seiner*, are abbreviated *Se*, *Er*; *Guert*, *Gw.*; *Se. Majestät*, *der König*; *Er. Majestät*, *dem Könige*; *Ihre Majestät*, *die Königin*, *Ihre Durchlaucht*, your serene highness.

III. THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS ARE

1. <i>der</i> .	<i>die</i> .	<i>daß</i> , this or that.
2. <i>derjenige</i> .	<i>diejenige</i> .	<i>dasjenige</i> , that.
3. <i>derselbe</i> .	<i>dieselbe</i> .	<i>daselbe</i> , the same.
4. <i>dieser</i> .	<i>diese</i> .	<i>dieses</i> , this.
5. <i>jener</i> .	<i>jene</i> .	<i>jenes</i> , that.
6. <i>solcher</i> .	<i>solche</i> .	<i>solches</i> , such.

DECLENSION.

Singular.			Plural.
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	For all genders.
N. <i>der</i> .	<i>die</i> .	<i>daß</i> .	<i>die</i> .
G. <i>dessen</i> .	<i>deren</i> .	<i>dessen</i> .	<i>derer</i> .
D. <i>dem</i> .	<i>der</i> .	<i>dem</i> .	<i>denen</i> .
A. <i>den</i> .	<i>die</i> .	<i>daß</i> .	<i>die</i> .

N. <i>derjenige</i> .	<i>diejenige</i> .	<i>dasjenige</i> .	<i>diejenigen</i> .
G. <i>desjenigen</i> .	<i>derjenigen</i> .	<i>desjenigen</i> .	<i>derjenigen</i> .
D. <i>demjenigen</i> .	<i>derjenigen</i> .	<i>demjenigen</i> .	<i>denjenigen</i> .
A. <i>denjenigen</i> .	<i>diejenige</i> .	<i>dasjenige</i> .	<i>diejenigen</i> .

N. <i>derselbe</i> .	<i>dieselbe</i> .	<i>dasselbe</i> .	<i>dieselben</i> .
G. <i>desselben</i> .	<i>derselben</i> .	<i>desselben</i> .	<i>derselben</i> .
D. <i>demselben</i> .	<i>derselben</i> .	<i>demselben</i> .	<i>denselben</i> .
A. <i>denselben</i> .	<i>dieselbe</i> .	<i>dasselbe</i> .	<i>dieselben</i> .

Dieser, (*this*) and *jener*, (*that*) are declined like the definite article;—*dieser*, like *this*, refers to the nearest person or thing, and *jener*, like *that*, to the most distant. Therefore they are used also where the English use *the former* and *the latter*.

Solcher, *solche*, *solches*, is declined like an adjective. It is often preceded by the indefinite article, *ein solcher Mann*, *eine solche Frau*, *ein solches Kind*. It is also put before the article, and in this case it remains unaltered; *solch ein Mann*, *solch eine Frau*, *solch ein Kind*.

Remarks.

1. In the genitive singular of the pronoun *der*, the poets sometimes use *des* for *dessen*. In the genitive plural *deren* is commonly taken instead of *derer*, before another word beginning with a vowel or the letter *r*.

2. The pronoun *der* has a much stronger accent than the definite article.

3. *Dieses* is often contracted into *dieß* (*dieß*).

4. The neuter singular *daß*, *dieß*, *jenes*, are placed before and after verbs, without any distinction of gender or number, in the same manner as the personal pronoun *es*.

Examples.

<i>dieß</i> ist ein Mann,	this is a man ;
<i>dieß</i> ist eine Frau,	this is a good women ;
<i>dieß</i> sind gute Menschen,	these are good men.
Wessen Garten ist <i>dieß</i> ?	whose garden is this ?
<i>daß</i> ist mein Bruder,	that is my brother.
<i>dieß</i> sind meine Schwestern,	these are my sisters.

5. *Derjenige*, *diejenige*, *dasjenige*, *that*, and *derselbe*, *bieselbe*, *daselbe*, *the same*, are composed of the definite article, and with the now obsolete adjective pronouns, *jenig* and *selb*;—the first component is declined like the definite article and the other like adjectives following the definite article.

6. *Derjenige*, *diejenige*, *dasjenige*, is never used, when not referring to a relative pronoun. In its use as a substantive pronoun in corresponds quite with *der*, *die*, *daß*, and *derjenige*; *welcher* is therefore he, who; *diejenige*, *welche*, she, who.

7. *Derjenige* is more definite than *der*, and is preferred in writing, because the pronoun *der* can only be distinguished from the definite article by the accent, which cannot be expressed in writing, without having recourse to *italics*.

8. Instead of *jener*—*dieser*, are also used *der erstere*—*der letztere*, the former—the latter.

IV. THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS ARE,

<i>Welcher,</i>	<i>welche,</i>	<i>welches,</i> who, which, that.
<i>der,</i>	<i>die,</i>	<i>das,</i> — — —
<i>wer,</i>		<i>was,</i> who or what.

DECLENSION.

Welcher is declined like the definite article; and *der*, *die*, *das*, in the same way as when it is a demonstrative pronoun.

Singular.

<i>Masc. & Fem.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
N. <i>Wer.</i>	<i>Was.</i>
G. <i>Wessen</i> or <i>Wesß.</i>	<i>Wessen.</i>
D. <i>Wem.</i>	<i>Was.</i>
A. <i>Wen.</i>	<i>Was.</i>

No plural form.

Remarks.

1. The relative pronoun *der*, *die*, *das*, is often used instead of *welcher*, *welche*, *welches*, particularly when the antecedent is a personal pronoun; and in this case the personal pronoun is repeated after the relative; *ich*, *der ich hier stehe*, I who stand here; *wir*, *die wir schreiben*, we who write. But *welcher* must be employed, after the definite article and the demonstrative pronoun *der*.

2. The genitive singular masculine and neuter of *der*, *die*, *das*, is generally used instead of the genitive singular masculine and neuter of *welcher*; as, *der Knabe dessen Bücher da sind*, the boy whose books are there.

3. In English the relative pronoun is sometimes omitted, but in German it must always be expressed; as, *die Regeln*, *die*

ich Ihnen gab, the rules *which* I gave you, or the rules I gave you. The antecedent, when it is a pronoun at the beginning of a sentence, is often omitted in German, the relative pronoun *wer* being employed; as, *wer fleißig lernt, wird gelobt*, he who learns diligently is praised; *wer das sagt, hat Recht*, he who says so is right.

4. The English relative pronouns *whoever*, *whatever*, *who-soever*, and *whatsoever*, are in German rendered by *wer auch*, or *wer immer*; *was auch*, or *was immer*.

V. THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS ARE,

welcher, *welche*, *welches?* who, which, what?
 wer, *was?* who, what?
was für ein, *was für eine*, *was für ein*, what.

DECLENSION.

The two first are declined in the same way as the relative *welcher* and *wer*.

Was für ein; what, what sort of? is thus declined.

Singular.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. <i>was für ein.</i>	<i>was für eine.</i>	<i>was für eines.</i>
G. <i>was für eines.</i>	<i>was für einer.</i>	<i>was für eines.</i>
D. <i>was für einem.</i>	<i>was für einer.</i>	<i>was für einem.</i>
A. <i>was für einen.</i>	<i>was für eine.</i>	<i>was für eines.</i>

Plural.

N. *was für.*
 No genitive.
 D. *was für.*
 A. *was für.*

Remarks.

1. When these pronouns are used as absolutes, we say in the nominative masculine, *was für einer?* Neut. *was für eines?*

2. The English *what a*, or *what*, is expressed by *was für ein*, or *welch' ein*; as,

Welch ein schöner Tag! What a beautiful day!

VI. THE INDEFINITE PRONOUNS ARE:

Jemand,	}	somebody.	Etwas, something.
Einer,			Nichts, nothing.
Keiner,	}	nobody.	Man, one, they, people (like
Niemand,			the french <i>on</i>)

DECLENSION.

Jemand and Niemand take an *s* in the genitive, and sometimes *en* in the dative.

Einer and Keiner are declined like the indefinite article.

Etwas, Nichts, and Man, are indeclinable:

Man can only be used in the nominative case, and when another case of it is required, the corresponding cases of *einer*, or of the personal pronoun *wir* are used.

Remarks.

1. The indeclinable word *selbst* or *selber*, has two significations.

(a) When placed *after* substantives, or substantive pronouns, it is rendered in English by *myself, thyself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves*; as, *der Mann selbst*, the man himself; *ich selbst*, I myself; *ihr selbst*, yourselves, &c.

(b) When *preceding* a substantive or substantive pronoun, it has the meaning of the English *even*; as, *selbst der Diener*, even the servant.

2. When the indefinite pronoun *ein, one*, is preceded by the definite article it is declined in the singular and plural as an adjective. (See page 15.)

3. *Keiner*, &c. is used both for *none* and *neither*; as, *Keiner von allen welche gegenwärtig waren*, none of all that were present: *Keiner von uns beiden*, neither of us.

Obs.—*Neither* is expressed in German by *Keiner*, only when it is a pronoun, but if *neither* be an adverb, it must be expressed by *auch nicht*; as, You have not seen him and I neither, *Sie haben ihn nicht gesehen und ich auch nicht*.

CHAPTER VI.

VERBS. *Zeitwörter.*I. AUXILIARY VERBS, *Hülfszeitwörter.*

They are:—*haben*, to have. | *Seyn*, to be. | *Werden*, to be.

*H a b e n .**Infinitive Mood.*

PRESENT TENSE.

haben, to have.

PERFECT.

| *Gehabt haben*, to have had.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

habend, having.

PAST.

| *Gehabt*, had.*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

PRESENT.

Ich habe, I have.*Du hast*, thou hast.*Er hat*, he has.*Wir haben*, we have.*Ihr hab(e)t*, you have.*Sie haben*, they have.| *Ich habe*, I may have.*Du habest*, thou mayest have.*Er habe*, he may have.*Wir haben*, we may have.*Ihr habet*, you may have.*Sie haben*, they may have.

IMPERFECT.

Ich hatte, I had.*Du hattest*, thou hadst.*Er hatte*, he had.*Wir hatten*, we had.*Ihr hattet*, you had.*Sie hatten*, they had.| *Ich hätte*, I might have.*Du hättest*, thou mightst have.*Er hätte*, he might have.*Wir hätten*, we might have.*Ihr hättet*, you might have.*Sie hätten*, they might have.

PERFECT.

Ich habe gehabt, I have had.*Du hast gehabt*, thou hadst had.*Er hat gehabt*, he has had.*Wir haben gehabt*, we have had.*Ihr hab(e)t gehabt*, you have had.*Sie haben gehabt*, they have &c.| *Ich habe gehabt*, I may have had.*Du habest gehabt*, thou mayst &c.*Er habe gehabt*, he may have had.*Wir haben gehabt*, we may &c.*Ihr habet gehabt*, you may &c.*Sie haben gehabt*, they may &c.

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

PLUPERFECT.*

Ich hatte gehabt, I had had.	Ich hätte gehabt, I might have had
Du hättest gehabt, thou hadst had.	Du hättest, &c., thou mightst &c.
Er hatte gehabt, he had had.	Er hätte gehabt, he might &c.
Wir hätten gehabt, we had had.	Wir hätten gehabt, we might &c.
Ihr hättet gehabt, you had had.	Ihr hättet gehabt, you might &c.
Sie hätten gehabt, they had had.	Sie hätten gehabt, they might &c.

FIRST FUTURE.

Ich werde haben, I shall have.	Ich werde haben, I shall have.
Du wirst haben, thou wilt have.	Du werdest haben, thou wilt &c.
Er wird haben, he will have.	Er werde haben, he will have.
Wir werden haben, we shall have.	Wir werden haben, we shall &c.
Ihr werdet haben, you will have.	Ihr werdet haben, you will have.
Sie werden haben, they will &c.	Sie werden haben, they will have.

SECOND FUTURE.

Ich werde gehabt haben, I shall have had. [have had.	Ich werde gehabt haben, I shall have had. [wilt have had.
Du wirst gehabt haben, thou wilt	Du werdest gehabt haben, thou
Er wird gehabt haben, he will have had. [have had.	Er werde gehabt haben, he will have had. [shall have had.
Wir werden gehabt haben, we shall	Wir werden gehabt haben, we
Ihr werdet gehabt haben, you will have had. [will have had.	Ihr werdet gehabt haben, you will have had. [will have had.
Sie werden gehabt haben, they	Sie werden gehabt haben, they

CONDITIONAL.

Simple.

Compound.

Ich würde haben, I should have.	Ich würde gehabt haben, I should have had. [wouldst &c.
Du würdest haben, thou wouldst have.	Du würdest gehabt haben, thou
Er würde haben, he would have.	Er würde gehabt haben, he would &c. [should &c.
Wir würden haben, we should have. [have	Wir würden gehabt haben, we
Ihr würdet haben, you would	Ihr würdet gehabt haben, you would, &c. [would &c.
Sie würden haben, they would have.	Sie würden gehabt haben, they

*Indicative**Subjunctive.***IMPERATIVE MOOD.**

Have or habe du, have or have thou.	Haben wir, let us have. [you.
Habe er, let him have.	Habet or habet ihr, have or have Haben sie, let them have.

S e y n . * †*Infinitive Mood.***PRESENT TENSE.****PERFECT.**

Seyn, to be.

| Gewesen seyn, to have been.

PARTICIPLES.**Present.****Past.**

Seyend, being.

| Gewesen, been.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.***PRESENT.**

Ich bin, I am.
Du bist, thou art.
Er ist, he is.
Wir sind, we are.
Ihr seyd, you are.
Sie sind, they are.

Ich sey, I may be.
Du sehest, thou mayst be.
Er sey, he may be.
Wir seyen, we may be.
Ihr seyed, you may be.
Sie seyen, they may be.

IMPERFECT.

Ich war, I was.
Du war(e)st, thou wast.
Er war, he was.
Wir waren, we were.
Ihr waret, you were.
Sie waren, they were.

Ich wäre, I might be.
Du wärest, thou mightst be.
Er wäre, he might be.
Wir wären, we might be.
Ihr wäret, you might be.
Sie wären, they might be.

* Observe that the Germans say, *ich bin gewesen, ich war gewesen*, literally I *am* been, I *was* been, for I have been, I had been.

† Some writers substitute *i* for *y* throughout the conjugation, and write *sein*, to be; *seiend*, being; *Ich sei*, I may be, &c.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.***PERFECT.**

<i>Ich bin gewesen, I have been.</i>	<i>Ich sey gewesen, I may have been.</i>
<i>Du bist gewesen, thou hast been.</i>	<i>Du seyst gewesen, thou mayst &c.</i>
<i>Er ist gewesen, he has been.</i>	<i>Er sey gewesen, he may have &c.</i>
<i>Wir sind gewesen, we have been.</i>	<i>Wir seyen gewesen, we may &c.</i>
<i>Ihr seyd gewesen, you have been.</i>	<i>Ihr seyed gewesen, you may &c.</i>
<i>Sie sind gewesen, they have been.</i>	<i>Sie seyen gewesen, they may &c.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

<i>Ich war gewesen, I had been.</i>	<i>Ich wäre gewesen, I might have been.</i>
[&c.]	[&c.]
<i>Du war(e)st gewesen, thou hadst,</i>	<i>Du wärest gewesen, thou mightst</i>
<i>Er war gewesen, he had been.</i>	<i>Er wäre gewesen, he might, &c.</i>
<i>Wir waren gewesen, we had been.</i>	<i>Wir wären gewesen, we might &c.</i>
<i>Ihr wartet gewesen, you had been</i>	<i>Ihr wäret gewesen, you might &c.</i>
<i>Sie waren gewesen, they had been.</i>	<i>Sie wären gewesen, they might &c.</i>

FIRST FUTURE.

<i>Ich werde seyn, I shall be.</i>	<i>Ich werde seyn, I shall be.</i>
<i>Du wirst seyn, thou wilt be.</i>	<i>Du werdest seyn, thou wilt be.</i>
<i>Er wird seyn, he will be.</i>	<i>Er werde seyn, he will be.</i>
<i>Wir werden seyn, we shall be.</i>	<i>Wir werden seyn, we shall be.</i>
<i>Ihr werdet seyn, you will be.</i>	<i>Ihr werdet seyn, you will be.</i>
<i>Sie werden seyn, they will be.</i>	<i>Sie werden seyn, they will be.</i>

SECOND FUTURE.

<i>Ich werde gewesen seyn, I shall have been.</i>	<i>Ich werde gewesen seyn, I shall have been.</i>
[&c.]	[wilt &c.]
<i>Du wirst gewesen seyn, thou wilt</i>	<i>Du werdest gewesen seyn, thou</i>
<i>Er wird gewesen seyn, he will &c.</i>	<i>Er werde gewesen seyn, he will &c.</i>
<i>Wir werden gewesen seyn, we shall &c.</i>	<i>Wir werden gewesen seyn, we shall &c.</i>
[will &c.]	[will &c.]
<i>Ihr werdet gewesen seyn, you</i>	<i>Ihr werdet gewesen seyn, you</i>
<i>Sie werden gewesen seyn, they will &c.</i>	<i>Sie werden gewesen seyn, they will &c.</i>

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.***CONDITIONAL.****Simple.****Compound.**

Ich würde seyn, I should be.

Ich würde gewesen seyn, I should have been. [wouldst &c.

Du würdest seyn, thou wouldst be

Du würdest gewesen seyn, thou

Er würde seyn, he would be.

Er würde gewesen seyn, he would &c. [should &c.

Wir würden seyn, we should be.

Wir würden gewesen seyn, we

Ihr würdet seyn, you would be.

Ihr würdet gewesen seyn, you would &c. [would &c.

Sie würden seyn, they would be.

Sie würden gewesen seyn, they

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sey or Sey du, be or be thou.

Seyen wir, let us be.

Sey er, let him be.

Seyd or Seyd ihr, be or be you.

Seyen sie, let them be.

W e r d e n .

The Auxiliary Verb *Werden*, serves to form the future and conditional tenses of the Active Voice, and all the tenses of the Passive Voice.

When *werden* is used *not* as an auxiliary verb, it signifies *to become*; the Past Participle is then *geworden*, and the singular of the Imperfect Indicative is, *ich warb, du warbst, er warb*.

*Infinitive Mood.***PRESENT TENSE.****PERFECT.**

Werden, to be.

| Worben seyn, to have been.

PARTICIPLES.**PRESENT.****PAST.**

Werdenb, being.

| Worben, been.

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

Ich werde, I am.
Du wirst, thou art.
Er wird, he is.
Wir werden, we are.
Ihr werdet, you are.
Sie werden, they are.

Ich werde, I may be.
Du werdest, thou mayst be.
Er werde, he may be.
Wir werden, we may be.
Ihr werdet, you may be.
Sie werden, they may be.

IMPERFECT.

Ich wurde or ward, I was.
Du wurdest or wardest, thou wast.
Er wurde or ward, he was.
Wir wurden, we were.
Ihr wurdet, you were.
Sie wurden, they were.

Ich würde, I might be.
Du würdest, thou mightst be.
Er würde, he might be.
Wir würden, we might be.
Ihr würdet, you might be.
Sie würden, they might be.

PERFECT.

Ich bin worden, I have been.
Du bist worden, thou hast been.
Er ist worden, he has been.
Wir sind worden, we have been.
Ihr seyd worden, you have been.
Sie sind worden, they have been.

Ich sey worden, I may have been.
Du seyest worden, thou mayst &c.
Er sey worden, he may have been
Wir seyen worden, we may &c.
Ihr seyed worden, you may &c.
Sie seyen worden, they may &c.

PLUPERFECT.

Ich war worden, I had been.
[been.
Du war(e)st worden, thou hadst
Er war worden, he had been.
Wir waren worden, we had been.
Ihr waret worden, you had been
Sie waren worden, they had been

Ich wäre worden, I might have
been. [&c.
Du wärest worden, thou mightst
Er wäre worden, he might &c.
Wir wären worden, we might &c.
Ihr wäret worden, you might &c.
Sie wären worden, they might &c

FIRST FUTURE.

Ich werde werden, I shall be.
Du wirst werden, thou wilt be.
Er wird werden, he will be.
Wir werden werden, we shall be.
Ihr werdet werden, you will be.
Sie werden werden, they will be.

Ich werde werden, I shall be.
Du werdest werden, thou wilt be.
Er werde werden, he will be.
Wir werden werden, we shall be.
Ihr werdet werden, you will be.
Sie werden werden, they will be.

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

SECOND FUTURE.

Ich werde worden seyn, I shall have been. [&c.	Ich werde worden seyn, I shall have been. [wilt &c.
Du wirst worden seyn, thou wilt	Du werdest worden seyn, thou
Er wird worden seyn, he will &c.	Er werde worden seyn, he will &c.
Wir werden worden seyn, we shall &c. [will &c.	Wir werden worden seyn, we shall &c. [will &c.
Ihr werdet worden seyn, you	Ihr werdet worden seyn, you
Sie werden worden &c, they will &c	Sie werden worden &c, they will &c

CONDITIONAL.

Simple.

Compound. [have been.

Ich würde werden, I should be.	Ich würde worden seyn, I should
Du würdest &c., thou wouldst be.	Du würdest &c., thou wouldst &c
Er würde werden, he would be.	Er würde worden seyn, he &c.
Wir würden werden, we should be	Wir würden &c., we should &c.
Ihr würdet werden, you would be	Ihr würdet &c., you would &c.
Sie würden werden, they &c.	Sie würden worden seyn, they &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Werde or Werde du, be or be thou	Werden wir, let us be.
Werde er, let him be.	Werdet or Werdet ihr, be or be
	Werden sie, let them be. [you.

MOODAL VERBS.

According to the English grammar, the verbs *may, will, shall, would, should, let, are*, in conjugating, employed as auxiliaries. They are not necessarily required for the German conjugation. They convey, however, often the same ideas as in English, and, in consequence of their combination with other verbs, which they govern in the infinitive, and which they modify: we call them *moodal verbs*. They are: *mögen, wollen, sollen, können, lassen*. To these we add, *dürfen, müssen*, to dare, must. They require the verb, which they modify in the infinitive; and when the participle of the past tenses is preceded by such an infinitive, the participle is changed into the infinitive; as, *Ich hätte ihn sehen können* (not *gesehen*), I might have seen him.

They are all irregular; but have a *complete conjugation*, except that most of them want the imperative mood. As it is of importance that the student should be well acquainted with them, on account of their frequent use, I shall give the conjugation of each, and add some remarks, showing the signification these verbs convey, besides that which they bear in English.

1. Ich mag, I may; infinitive. mögen.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT. mögend.

PAST. gemocht.

PRESENT.

Indicative.

Ich mag.

Du magst.

Er mag.

Wir mögen.

Ihr möget.

Sie mögen.

Subjunctive.

Ich möge.

Du mögest.

Er möge.

Wir mögen.

Ihr möget.

Sie mögen.

Imperf. Ich möchte.

Ich möchte.

Perf. Ich habe gemocht.

Ich habe gemocht.

Pluperf. Ich hatte gemocht.

Ich hätte gemocht.

1st Fut. Ich werde mögen.

Ich werde mögen.

2nd Fut. Ich werde gemocht haben.

Ich werde gemocht haben.

Simple Conditional.

Ich würde mögen.

Comp Conditional.

Ich würde gemocht haben.

No Imperative.

Remarks.

Besides the signification, conveyed by the English word *may*, mögen, expresses often that of *to like*; as,

Wir haben es nicht thun mögen. | Ich mag diesen Wein nicht.
We did not like to do it. | I do not like this wine.

2. *Ich will, I will; infinitive. wollen.***PARTICIPLES.****PRESENT.** *wollenb.***PAST.** *gewollt.***PRESENT.***Indicative.**Subjunctive.**Ich will.**Ich wolle.**Du willst.**Du wollest.**Er will.**Er wolle.**Wir wollen.**Wir wollen.**Ihr woll(e)t.**Ihr wollet.**Sie wollen.**Sie wollen.**Imperf. Ich wollte.**Ich wollte.**Perf. Ich habe gewollt.**Ich habe gewollt.**Pluperf. Ich hatte gewollt.**Ich hätte gewollt.**1st Fut. Ich werde wollen.**Ich werde wollen.**2nd Fut. Ich werde gewollt haben.* *Ich würde gewollt haben.**Simple Conditional. Ich würde wollen.**Comp. Conditional. Ich würde gewollt haben.***No Imperative.***Remarks.*

This verb is never used to denote future time. It expresses *will, intention, inclination, and solicitation*; as,

Wollen Sie spazieren gehen?

Will you take a walk?

Ich will Ihnen das Geld gleich geben.

I will give you the money directly.

Ich habe spielen wollen (not gewollt).

I have wished to play.

Ich wollte du könntest jetzt kommen.

I wish thou couldst come now.

Wollte Gott! Would to God!

Wollten Sie die Güte haben, mir zu sagen?

Would you have the kindness to tell me?

3. Ich soll, I shall; infinitive. sollen.

PRESENT. *sollend.* PARTICIPLES. PAST. *gesollt.*

	PRESENT.	
<i>Indicative.</i>		<i>Subjunctive.</i>
Ich soll.		Ich solle.
Du sollst.		Du sollest.
Er soll.		Er solle.
Wir sollen.		Wir sollen.
Ihr soll(e)t.		Ihr sollet.
Sie sollen.		Sie sollen.
<hr/>		
<i>Imperf.</i>	Ich sollte.	Ich sollte.
<i>Perf.</i>	Ich habe gesollt.	Ich habe gesollt.
<i>Pluperf.</i>	Ich hatte gesollt.	Ich hätte gesollt.
<i>1st Fut.</i>	Ich werde sollen.	Ich werde sollen.
<i>2nd Fut.</i>	Ich werde gesollt haben.	Ich werde gesollt haben.
<i>Simple Conditional.</i>	Ich würde sollen.	
<i>Comp. Conditional.</i>	Ich würde gesollt haben.	
No imperative.		

Remarks.

The signification of this verb, is generally that of the English *ought* or *shall*; it conveys *command* or *moral necessity*; as,
 Sie sollen das Buch nicht lesen, You shall not read that book.

Sie sollten ihr einen Besuch abstatten.

You ought to pay her a visit.

Sollen is often used with an ellipsis, when the infinitive of some other verb is to be supplied; as,

Was soll ich?—supply *thun*, do. What shall I do?

Was soll das?—supply *seyn*, to be.

What shall that be? What does it tend to?

Sollen signifies also *to be admitted*, *to be supposed*; *to be said*; as,

Er soll seinen Satz bewiesen haben,

He is admitted to have proved his position.

Die Franzosen sollen geschlagen worden seyn,

The French are said to have been beaten.

Sollen like *mögen* is *not* used to express *future time*.

4. Ich kann, I can; infinitive. können.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT. könnenb.

PAST. gekonnt.

PRESENT.

Indicative.

Ich kann, I can.

Du kannst.

Er kann.

Wir können.

Ihr könnt(e)t.

Sie können.

Subjunctive.

Ich könne, I may be able.

Du könneſt

Er könne.

Wir können.

Ihr könntet.

Sie können.

Imperf. Ich konnte.*Perf.* Ich habe gekonnt.*Pluperf.* Ich hatte gekonnt.*1st Fut.* Ich werde können.*2nd Fut.* Ich werde gekonnt haben.

Ich könnte.

Ich habe gekonnt.

Ich hätte gekonnt.

Ich werde können.

Ich werde gekonnt haben.

Simple Conditional.

Ich würde können.

Comp. Conditional.

Ich würde gekonnt haben.

No Imperative.

Remarks.

Können denotes physical and moral possibility; as,
Ich kann lesen und schreiben. I can read and write.

Ich habe heute nicht schreiben können (not gekonnt).
I have not been able to write to-day.

Er kann es verstanden haben.

He may have understood it;

this differs from Er hat es verstehen können.

He has been able to understand it.

Of this verb the imperfect of the subjunctive mood is frequently used, where in English might is employed; as,

Sie könnten mir den Gefallen thun.

You might do me the favour.

Du hättest es mir wohl sagen können.

Thou mightst, indeed, have informed me of it.

5. Ich darf, I dare; infinitive. dürfen.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT. dürfen.

PAST. gedurft.

PRESENT.

Indicative.

Ich darf.

Du darfst.

Er darf.

Wir dürfen.

Ihr dürft(e)t.

Sie dürfen.

Subjunctive.

Ich dürfe.

Du dürfest.

Er dürfe.

Wir dürfen.

Ihr dürftet.

Sie dürfen.

Imperf. Ich durfte.

Ich dürfte.

Perf. Ich habe gedurft.

Ich habe gedurft.

Pluperf. Ich hatte gedurft.

Ich hätte gedurft.

1st Fut. Ich werde dürfen.

Ich werde dürfen.

2nd Fut. Ich werde gedurft haben. Ich werde gedurft haben.*Simple Conditional.* Ich würde dürfen.*Comp. Conditional.* Ich würde gedurft haben.

No Imperative.

*Remarks.*Dürfen signifies *to dare, to venture, to be allowed*; as,

Darf ich fragen;

Sie dürfen es wissen.

May I ask;

You may know it.

With the negative it is to be rendered by *may not, must not, dare not*; as,

Ich darf heute nicht ausgehen, denn ich habe mich erkältet.

I must not go out to-day, for I have taken cold.

The subjunctive mood of the imperfect denotes a probable contingency and may be translated by *might, may, need, should, would*; as,Es dürfte vielleicht wahr seyn. It *might*, perhaps, be true.

Seine Aussage dürfte wohl wahr seyn.

His assertion *may* be true after all.

When it occurs without an infinitive it is by way of ellipsis, the infinitive being always understood; as,

Er darf nicht aus dem Hause (gehen), being understood,

He dares not go out of the house.

6. Ich muß, I must; infinitive. müssen.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT. müßend.

PAST. gemußt.

PRESENT.

Indicative.

Ich muß.

Du mußt.

Er muß.

Wir müssen.

Ihr müßet.

Sie müssen.

Subjunctive.

Ich müsse.

Du müßest.

Er müsse.

Wir müssen.

Ihr müßet.

Sie müssen.

Imperf. Ich mußte.

Ich müßte.

Perf. Ich habe gemußt.

Ich habe gemußt.

Pluperf. Ich hatte gemußt.

Ich hätte gemußt.

1st Fut. Ich werde müssen.

Ich werde müssen.

2nd Fut. Ich werde gemußt haben. Ich werde gemußt haben.*Simple Conditional.* Ich würde müssen.*Comp. Conditional.* Ich würde gemußt haben.

No Imperative.

Remarks.

The signification of müssen coincides very nearly with the English *must*, and exactly with the French *il faut*, and the Italian *bisogna*.

It has also the signification of *to be obliged, to be forced*; as,

Hat er es thun müssen? Has he been obliged to do it?

Ich mußte es thun. I was obliged to do it.

It is used elliptically, an infinitive being understood; as,

Ich muß heute noch zurück understand gehen.

I must (go) back to-day.

It is sometimes translated by *cannot but, could not but*; as,

Ich mußte ihm seine Bitte gewähren,

I could not but grant his request.

7. Ich lasse, I let ; infinitive. lassen.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT. lassend.

PAST. gelassen.

PRESENT.

Indicative.

Ich lasse.
Du lässest.
Er läßt.
Wir lassen.
Ihr laßt (laßt).
Sie lassen.

Subjunctive.

Ich lasse.
Du lässest.
Er lasse.
Wir lassen.
Ihr laßt.
Sie lassen.

Imperf. Ich ließ.

Ich liese.

Perf. Ich habe gelassen.

Ich habe gelassen.

Pluperf. Ich hatte gelassen.

Ich hätte gelassen.

1st Fut. Ich werde lassen.

Ich werde lassen.

2nd Fut. Ich werde gelassen haben. Ich werde gelassen haben.

Simple Conditional. Ich würde lassen.

Comp. Conditional. Ich würde gelassen haben.

Imperative. Laß, or Lassen.

Remarks.

Lassen signifies *to let, to suffer, to allow, to leave, to have a thing done; as,*

Ich habe ihn gehen lassen (not gelassen).

I have suffered him to go.

Man ließ ihn frei abreisen.

He was allowed to depart unmolested.

Das lasse ich bleiben.

Ein Haus bauen lassen.

I leave that alone.

To get a house built.

With the reflective pronoun for the third person sich, it is to be rendered by *may, is to be; as,*

Das läßt sich nicht thun.

Davon ließe sich vieles sagen.

That is not to be done.

Of that much might be said.

Das läßt sich nicht begreifen.

That is not to be comprehended.

CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Lieben, to love.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Lieben, to love.

PERFECT.

Geliebt haben, to have loved.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

Liebend, loving.

PAST.

Geliebt, loved.

PRESENT.

Indicative.

Ich liebe, I love.
 Du lieb(e)st, thou lovest.
 Er liebt, he loves.
 Wir lieben, we love.
 Ihr lieb(e)t, you love.
 Sie lieben, they love.

Subjunctive.

Ich liebe, I may love.
 Du liebest, thou mayest love.
 Er liebe, he may love.
 Wir lieben, we may love.
 Ihr liebet, you may love.
 Sie lieben, they may love.

IMPERFECT.

Ich liebte, I loved.
 Du liebtest, thou lovedst.
 Er liebte, he loved.
 Wir liebten, we loved.
 Ihr liebtet, you loved.
 Sie liebten, they loved.

Ich liebete, I might love.
 Du liebetest, thou mightst love.
 Er liebete, he might love.
 Wir liebeten, we might love.
 Ihr liebetet, you might love.
 Sie liebeten, they might love.

PERFECT.

Ich habe geliebt, I have loved.
 Du hast geliebt, thou hast loved.
 Er hat geliebt, he has loved.
 Wir haben geliebt, we have loved
 Ihr hab(e)t geliebt, you have loved
 Sie haben geliebt, they have loved

Ich habe geliebt, I may have loved
 Du habest geliebt, thou mayst &c.
 Er habe geliebt, he may &c.
 Wir haben geliebt, we may &c.
 Ihr habet geliebt, you may &c.
 Sie haben geliebt, they may &c.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.***PLUPERFECT.**

<i>Ich hatte geliebt, I had loved.</i>	<i>Ich hätte geliebt, I might &c.</i>
<i>Du hättest geliebt, thou hadst &c.</i>	<i>Du hättest geliebt, thou mightst &c.</i>
<i>Er hatte geliebt, he had loved.</i>	<i>Er hätte geliebt, he might &c.</i>
<i>Wir hatten geliebt, we had loved</i>	<i>Wir hätten geliebt, we might &c.</i>
<i>Ihr hättet geliebt, you had loved</i>	<i>Ihr hättet geliebt, you might &c.</i>
<i>Sie hatten geliebt, they had loved</i>	<i>Sie hätten geliebt, they might &c.</i>

FIRST FUTURE.

<i>Ich werde lieben, I shall love.</i>	<i>Ich werde lieben, I shall love.</i>
<i>Du wirst lieben, thou wilt love.</i>	<i>Du werdest lieben, thou wilt love</i>
<i>Er wird lieben, he will love.</i>	<i>Er werde lieben, he will love.</i>
<i>Wir werden lieben, we shall love.</i>	<i>Wir werden lieben, we shall love</i>
<i>Ihr werdet lieben, you will love.</i>	<i>Ihr werdet lieben, you will love</i>
<i>Sie werden lieben, they will love</i>	<i>Sie werden lieben, they will love</i>

SECOND FUTURE.

<i>Ich werde geliebt haben, I shall have loved. [&c.</i>	<i>Ich werde geliebt haben, I shall have loved. [wilt &c.</i>
<i>Du wirst geliebt haben, thou wilt &c. [&c.</i>	<i>Du werdest geliebt haben, thou wouldst &c. [&c.</i>
<i>Er wird geliebt haben, he will &c. [&c.</i>	<i>Er werde geliebt haben, he will &c. [&c.</i>
<i>Wir werden geliebt haben, we shall &c. [will &c.</i>	<i>Wir werden geliebt haben, we shall &c. [will &c.</i>
<i>Ihr werdet geliebt haben, you will &c. [will &c.</i>	<i>Ihr werdet geliebt haben, you will &c. [will &c.</i>
<i>Sie werden geliebt haben, they</i>	<i>Sie werden geliebt haben, they</i>

CONDITIONAL.*Simple.**Compound.*

<i>Ich würde lieben, I should love.</i>	<i>Ich würde geliebt haben, I should have loved.</i>
<i>Du würdest lieben, thou wouldst &c. [&c.</i>	<i>Du würdest geliebt haben, thou wouldst &c. [&c.</i>
<i>Er würde lieben, he would love.</i>	<i>Er würde geliebt haben, he would</i>
<i>Wir würden lieben, we should &c. [&c.</i>	<i>Wir würden geliebt haben, we should &c.</i>
<i>Ihr würdet lieben, you would &c. [&c.</i>	<i>Ihr würdet geliebt haben, you would &c. [would &c.</i>
<i>Sie würden lieben, they would</i>	<i>Sie würden geliebt haben, they</i>

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.***PERFECT.**

<i>Ich bin geliebt worden, I have been loved.</i>	<i>Ich sey geliebt worden, I may have been loved. [mayst &c.</i>
<i>Du bist geliebt worden, thou &c.</i>	<i>Du seyeſt geliebt worden, thou</i>
<i>Er iſt geliebt worden, he has &c.</i>	<i>Er ſey geliebt worden, he may &c</i>
<i>Wir ſind geliebt worden, we &c.</i>	<i>Wir ſeyen geliebt worden, you &c</i>
<i>Ihr ſeyd geliebt worden, you &c.</i>	<i>Ihr ſeyed geliebt worden, you &c</i>
<i>Sie ſind geliebt worden, they &c.</i>	<i>Sie ſeyen geliebt worden, they &c</i>

PLUPERFECT.

<i>Ich war geliebt worden, I had been loved. [hadst &c.</i>	<i>Ich wäre geliebt worden, I might have been loved [mightst &c.</i>
<i>Du warſt geliebt worden, thou</i>	<i>Du wäreſt geliebt worden, thou</i>
<i>Er war geliebt worden, he had &c. [&c.</i>	<i>Er wäre geliebt worden, he might &c. [might &c.</i>
<i>Wir waren geliebt worden, we had</i>	<i>Wir wären geliebt worden, we</i>
<i>Ihr waret geliebt worden, you had &c. [had &c.</i>	<i>Ihr wäret geliebt worden, you might &c. [might &c.</i>
<i>Sie waren geliebt worden, they</i>	<i>Sie wären geliebt worden, they</i>

FIRST FUTURE.

<i>Ich werde geliebt werden, I shall be loved. [wilt &c.</i>	<i>Ich werde geliebt werden, I shall be loved. [wilt &c.</i>
<i>Du wirſt geliebt werden, thou</i>	<i>Du werdeſt geliebt werden, thou</i>
<i>Er wird geliebt werden, he will &c. [shall &c.</i>	<i>Er werde geliebt werden, he will &c. [shall &c.</i>
<i>Wir werden geliebt werden, we</i>	<i>Wir werden geliebt werden, we</i>
<i>Ihr werdet geliebt werden, you will &c. [will &c.</i>	<i>Ihr werdet geliebt werden, you will &c. [will &c.</i>
<i>Sie werden geliebt werden, they</i>	<i>Sie werden geliebt werden, they</i>

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.***SECOND FUTURE.**

Ich werde geliebt worden seyn,
I shall have been loved.
Du wirst geliebt worden seyn,
thou wilt have been loved.
Er wird geliebt worden seyn,
he will have been loved.
Wir werden geliebt worden seyn,
we shall have been loved.
Ihr werdet geliebt worden seyn,
you will have been loved.
Sie werden geliebt worden seyn,
they will have been loved.

Ich werde geliebt worden seyn,
I shall have been loved.
Du werdest geliebt worden seyn,
thou wilt have been loved.
Er werde geliebt worden seyn,
he will have been loved.
Wir werden geliebt worden seyn,
we shall have been loved.
Ihr werdet geliebt worden seyn,
you will have been loved.
Sie werden geliebt worden seyn,
they will have been loved.

CONDITIONAL.*Simple.**Compound.*

Ich würde geliebt werden, I
should be loved.
Du würdest geliebt werden, thou
wouldst be loved.
Er würde geliebt werden, he
would be loved.
Wir würden geliebt werden, we
should be loved.
Ihr würdet geliebt werden, you
would be loved.
Sie würden geliebt werden, they
would be loved.

Ich würde geliebt worden seyn, I
should have been loved.
Du würdest geliebt worden seyn,
thou wouldst have been loved.
Er würde geliebt worden seyn, he
would have been loved.
Wir würden geliebt worden seyn,
we should have been loved.
Ihr würdet geliebt worden seyn,
you would have been loved.
Sie würden geliebt worden seyn,
they would have been loved.

IMPERATIVE.

Werde geliebt or werde du ge-
liebt, be loved or be thou loved
Werde er geliebt, let him be loved

Werden wir geliebt, let us be loved
Werdet geliebt or werdet ihr ge-
liebt, be loved or be you loved
Werden sie geliebt, let them be
loved.

Remarks.

1. The verbs ending in *eln* and *ern* drop generally the first *e* in the first person of the present indicative, in all persons of the present subjunctive and in the imperative. In the other persons of the present indicative, and the imperfect and in the past participle the last *e* is dropped. Therefore we conjugate from *schmeicheln*, to flatter, in the present indicative: *ich schmeichle*, *du schmeichelst*, *er schmeichelt*, *wir schmeicheln*, *ihr schmeichelt*, *sie schmeicheln*; present subjunctive: *ich schmeichle*, *du schmeichlest*, *er schmeichle*, &c.; imperfect: *ich schmeichelte*, &c.; imperative: *schmeichle*, &c.; past participle: *geschmeichelt*. In the same way *forbern*, to demand, has in the present indicative: *ich forbre*, *du forderst*, &c.; subjunctive: *ich forbre*, *du forbrest*, &c.; imperfect: *ich forberte*, &c.; imperative: *forbre*, &c.; past participle: *geforbert*.

2. Verbs of foreign origin ending in *iren* or *ieren*, and some German verbs formed by the termination *ieren*, do not take the augment *ge* in the past participle: *dociren*, to teach; *studiren*, to study; *circuliren*, to circulate; *marſchiren*, to march; *buchſtabiren*, to spell; *regieren*, to reign; *ſpazieren*, to walk; *barbieren*, to shave; participle: *docirt*, *studirt*, &c. But some true German verbs, as *zieren*, to adorn; *frieren*, to freeze, must not be confounded with them. The augment is also omitted when the infinitive has the prefix *ge*; as, *geloben*, to vow; participle: *gelobt*.

3. The English form of the present and imperfect indicative of the active voice, viz. present: I do love, or I am loving; imperfect: I did love, or I was loving, is always expressed in German by the ordinary form, *Ich liebe*, *ich liebte*.

4. It is seen by the example given above, that the regular German verb forms the present indicative, by changing the termination *en* of the present infinitive into *e*, *ſt*, *et*, *en*, *et*, *en*; the imperfect indicative by changing it into *ete*, *eteſt*, *ete*, *eten*, *etet*, *eten*; the imperative mood by omitting the *n* of the infinitive; and the past participles by prefixing the syllable *ge*, and by taking the termination *et* in place of the infinitive *en*. But many verbs vary from this rule, and are therefore called irregular.

5. With the foregoing instruction, and after having consulted the conjugation of the verb *lieben*, the learner will do well to conjugate a good many verbs, with the following table before him :—

PRESENT.			
<i>Indicative.</i>		<i>Subjunctive.</i>	
Sing.		Sing.	
1 Pers.	e.	1 Pers.	e.
2 „	est.	2 „	est.
3 „	et.	3 „	e.
Plur.		Plur.	
1 „	en.	1 „	en.
2 „	et.	2 „	et.
3 „	en.	3 „	en.
IMPERFECT.			
Sing.		Sing.	
1 Pers.	ete, or te.	1 Pers.	ete.
2 „	etest, or test.	2 „	etest.
3 „	ete, or te.	3 „	ete.
Plur.		Plur.	
1 „ ...	eten, or ten.	1 „	eten.
2 „	etet, or tet.	2 „	etet.
3 „	eten, or ten.	3 „	eten.
IMPERATIVE.			
Sing.		Plur.	
2 Pers.	e.	2 Pers.	et.
3 „	e.	3 „	en.
INFINITIVE.			
en.			
PARTICIPLES.			
<i>Pres.</i> .. enb.		<i>Past.</i> .. et, or t	

CONJUGATION OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

Verbs are irregular in the present indicative;—the imperfect, indicative and subjunctive—in the imperative, and the past participle.

Rules.

1. All irregular verbs that have *a* in the radical syllable of the first person singular of the present indicative change it into *ä* in the second and third persons singular of the same tense; as, *ich falle*, *du fällst*, *er fällt*. Except only *erschallen*, *haben*, *saugen*, *schaffen*, *schrauben*, *schrauben*.

Note.—*Stoßen* makes *ich stoße*, *du stößest*, *er stößt*.

2. All the irregular verbs that have *e* in the first person singular of the same tense, change it, in the second and third persons singular into *ie* or *i*; as, *ich lese*, *du liestest*, *er liest*, *ich gebe*, *du gibst*, *er gibt*. Except *bewegen*, *genesen*, *heben*, *meißen*, *pflegen*, *scheren*, *weben*.

3. The first person plural of the present is always the same as the present infinitive, and the other two persons are formed regularly from it.

4. In those verbs which change *a* into *ä*, in the second person singular of the present indicative, the second person of the imperative retains *a*; but all other verbs (except *haben* and *seyn*) make the second person singular imperative, like the second person singular of the present indicative omitting *st*. The rest of the imperative is always regular.

5. The third person singular of the imperfect is the same as the first, and the other persons terminate like the regular verb. The imperfect subjunctive is formed from the imperfect indicative by adding an *e*, and changing *a*, *o*, *u*, into *ä*, *ö*, *ü*. The few exceptions are seen below. (7th division.)

RULES for forming the imperfect indicative of the irregular verbs.

I.

The following verbs take for their imperfect indicative, the radical syllable of the past participle; thus, *Beißen*, to bite; *ich biß*, I bit; *gebissen*, bitten.

Note.—Those verbs marked with an asterisk are regular in an active sense.

Infinitive.		Past Participle	Infinitive.	Past Participle
<i>Bedingen,</i>	to bargain	<i>bedungen.</i>	<i>Ergreifen,</i>	<i>ergriffen.</i>
<i>sich befeissen,</i>	to apply one's self	<i>befieffen.</i>	<i>Erlöschen,</i>	<i>erloschen.</i>
<i>Betrügen,</i>	to cheat,	<i>betrogen.</i>	<i>Erwählen,</i>	<i>erwählen.</i>
* <i>Bewegen,</i>	to move, to induce	<i>bewogen.</i>	* <i>Erstallen,</i>	* <i>erstallen.</i>
<i>Biegen,</i>	to bend	<i>gebogen.</i>	<i>Erwägen,</i>	<i>erwogen.</i>
<i>Bieten,</i>	to offer	<i>geboten.</i>	<i>Gedächtnis,</i>	<i>gedächtnis.</i>
<i>Bleiben,</i>	to remain	<i>geblieben.</i>	* <i>Gedächtnis,</i>	* <i>gedächtnis.</i>
* <i>Bläuen,</i>	to bleach	<i>gebläuen.</i>	<i>Fliegen,</i>	<i>geflogen.</i>
* <i>Dingen,</i>	to hire	<i>gedungen.</i>	<i>Fliehen,</i>	<i>geflohen.</i>
<i>Dreschen,</i>	to thrash	<i>gedroschen.</i>	<i>Fließen,</i>	<i>geflossen.</i>
<i>Erbleichen,</i>	to grow pale	<i>erblühen.</i>	<i>Errieren,</i>	<i>erfroren.</i>

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
Bähen,	gebohren.	leihen,	geliehen.
Behehlen,	gebohlen.	lügen,	gelogen.
*Beheben,	gebohen.	reiben,	gemieden.
Beheßen,	geboßen.	*Reiten,	gemolten.
Beßen,	geboßen.	Reisen,	gepiffen.
Beleihen,	geleihen.	+ Pflegen,	gepflogen.
*Beleiten,	geleiten.	Preisen,	gepreisen.
*Blimmen,	geblommen.	Quellen,	gequollen.
Beisen,	gegriffen.	reiben,	gerieben.
heben,	gehoben.	Reisen,	griffen.
Reisen,	getiffen.	Reiten,	geritten.
Stimmen,	gestommen.	Reiden,	geroden.
Sneifen,	getniffen.	Saufen,	gesoffen.
Sneipen,	getnippen.	Saugen,	gesogen.
Sreischnen,	getrischnen.	Scheiden,	geschieden.
Sriechnen,	getrochnen.	Scheinen,	geschieden.
Süren,	geßoren.	Scherten,	geschoren.
reiben,	gelitten.	Schieben,	geschoben.

+ Pflegen, when it means to be wont, to be accustomed, is regular.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
ſchießen,	geſchoſſen.	ſproſſen,	geſproſſen.
ſchinden,	geſchunden.	ſtehen,	geſtanden.
ſchleichen,	geſchlichen.	ſteigen,	geſtiegen.
ſchleißen,	geſchliſſen.	ſtieben,	geſtoben.
ſchließen,	geſchloſſen.	ſtreichen,	geſtriſchen.
ſchmeißen,	geſchmiſſen.	ſtreiten,	geſtritten.
*ſchmelzen,	geſchmolzen.	treiben,	getrieben.
ſchnauben,	geſchnoben.	*treffen,	getroffen.
ſchneiben,	geſchnitten.	trügen,	getrogen.
*ſchrauben,	geſchroben.	trügen, }	
ſchreiben,	geſchrieben.	verbieten,	verbotten.
ſchreien,	geſchrien.	verbieten,	verböſchen.
ſchreiten,	geſchritten.	verbiehen,	verbroſſen.
ſchwären,	geſchworen.	vergleichen,	verglichen.
ſchwätzen,	geſchwätzen.	verlieren,	verloren.
*ſchwellen,	geſchwollen.	vermeiden,	vermieden.
ſchwören,	geſchworen.	verſchieben,	verſtoben.
ſieben,	geſotten.	verwirren,	verwirren.
ſpeien,	geſpien.	verzeihen,	verziehen.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
• <i>Wägen,</i> • <i>Weben,</i> <i>Welchen,</i> <i>Wetfen,</i>	to weigh to weave to yield to show	<i>Wägen,</i> <i>Welchen,</i> <i>Wetfieben,</i> <i>Wiefen,</i>	to weigh to accuse of to be scattered (like dust) to draw, to pull
	<i>gewogen.</i> <i>gewoben.</i> <i>gewichen.</i> <i>gewiefen.</i>		<i>gewogen.</i> <i>gejelben.</i> <i>gerfloben.</i> <i>gezogen.</i>

II.

In the following, the *a* of the past participle is changed into *ie* or *i*.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
• <i>Blafen,</i> • <i>Braten,</i> <i>Fallen,</i> <i>Falten,</i> <i>Gefallen,</i> <i>Gerathen,</i> <i>Halten,</i> <i>Raffen,</i> <i>Raufen,</i> <i>Wiffallen,</i>	to blow to roast to fall to fold to please to get into to hold to let, to leave to run to displease	<i>Rathen,</i> <i>Schlafen,</i> <i>Stoßen,</i> <i>Verlaffen,</i> <i>Empfangen,</i> <i>Gangen,</i> <i>Sehen,</i> <i>hängen,</i>	to advise, to guess to sleep to push to quit, to desert to receive to catch to go to hang
	<i>geblafen.</i> <i>gebraten.</i> <i>gefallen.</i> <i>gefalten.</i> <i>gefallen.</i> <i>gerathen.</i> <i>gehalten.</i> <i>gelaflen.</i> <i>gelaufen.</i> <i>mißfallen.</i>		<i>gerathen.</i> <i>gefhlafen.</i> <i>geftoßen.</i> <i>verlaffen.</i> <i>empfangen.</i> <i>gegangen.</i> <i>gesehen.</i> <i>gehungen.</i>

III.

These verbs change the *a* of the past participle into *u*.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
gaden, gahren, graben, *gaden,	to go to drive or go in a carriage to dig to load	gaden, gahren, graben, gachsen, gachsen,	to create to strike, to beat. to bear to grow to wash
	gebacht. gefahren. gegraben. geladen.		geschaffen. geschlagen. getragen. gewachsen. gewaschen.

IV.

The following verbs change the *u* of the past participle into *a*.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
binden, dringen, empfinden, finden, gelingen,	to bind to press to feel, to perceive to find to succeed	zingen, zingen, schlingen, schwimden, schwimmen,	to sing to wrestle to swallow to disappear to swing
	gebunden. gebrungen. empfundnen. gefunden. gelungen.		gesungen. gerungen. geschlungen. geschwunden. geschwungen.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Part Participle</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Part Participle</i>
zingen, sinken, springen, stinken, trinken,	gesungen. gesunken. gesprungen. gestunken. getrunken.	verschlungen, to devour verschwinden, to disappear winden, to wind zwingen, to force	verschlungen. verschwinden. gewunden. gezwungen.

V.

In the following verbs, the o of the past participle is changed into a.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Part Participle</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Part Participle</i>
Befehlen, Beginnen, Bergen, Bersteln, Besinnen, Berechnen, Empfehlen, Entinnen, Erschrecken,	befohlen. begonnen. geborget. geborsteln. besonnen. getroden. empfohlen. entronnen. erschroden.	Gebhren, to bring forth Gelten, to cost Gewinnen, to gain Gelfen, to help Kommen, to come Nehmen, to take Sinnen, to flow Schelten, to chide Schwimmen, to swim	geboren. gegolten. gewonnen. geholfen. getommen. genommen. geronnen. geschelten. geschwommen.

V.

In the following verbs, the *o* of the past participle is changed into *a*.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
Sinnen, Spinnen, Sprechen, Stechen, *Stechen, Stehlen,	gesonnen. gesponnen. gesprochen. gestochen. gestochen. gestohlen.	Sterben, Treffen, Verbergen, *Verberben, Verben, Werfen,	gestorben. getroffen. verborgen. verberben. erworben. geworfen.
<p style="text-align: center;">VI.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">In the following verbs, the e of the past participle is changed into a.</p>			
<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
Besitzen, Bitten, Essen, Treffen, Geben, Genesen, Geschehen,	beseßen. gebeten. gegessen. getroffen. gegeben. genesen. geschehen.	Lesen, Liegen, Messen, Sehen, Sitzen, Treten, Vergeßen,	gelesen. gelogen. gemessen. gesehen. geseßen. getreten. vergessen.

VII.

The following verbs are exceptions to these rules, and must be learned as they are here placed.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Indicative Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
Dürfen, † können, † mögen, † to dare to be able to be allowed, to be able (it serves for the English auxiliaries <i>may</i> & <i>might</i>)	ich darf, du darfst, er darf ich kann, du kannst, er kann ich mag, du magst, er mag	durfte könnte möchte	gedurft. gekonnt. gemocht.
müssen, † sollen, † to be forced to be compelled (it serves for the English auxilia- ries <i>shall</i> & <i>should</i> .)	ich muß, du mußt, er muß ich soll, du sollst, er soll	mußte regular	gemußt. regular.
stoßen, wissen, wollen, † to push to know to be willing	ich stoße, du stößest, er stößt ich weiß, du weißt, er weiß ich will, du willst, er will	stieß wußte regular	gestoßen. gewußt. regular.

† (see page 40—47.)

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Past Participle.</i>
Bringen, to bring Denken, to think Hauen, to cut, to hew Heißen, to name, to be named, to bid Mahlen, to grind Rufen, to call *Salzen, to salt Spalten, to split Thun, to do	brachte dachte hieb hieß regular rief regular regular that	gebracht. gedacht. gehauen. gehießen. gemahlen. gerufen. gesalzen. gespalten. gethan.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>		<i>Past Participle.</i>
	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	
*Brennen, to burn Kennen, to know *Nennen, to name *Rennen, to run *Senden, to send Verbrennen, to burn *Wenden, to turn	brannte kannte nannte rannte sandte verbrannte wandte	brennete kennete nennete rennete sendete verbrennete wendete	gebrannt. gekannt genannt. gerannt. gesandt. verbrannt. gewandt.

NEUTER VERBS.

Neuter Verbs are conjugated in the same manner as active verbs: but many of them take the auxiliary *seyn*, in the compound tenses; namely, the perfect, pluperfect, and the second future of the indicative and subjunctive moods and the past conditional.

Rule.

Neuter Verbs denoting motion to a place or change of condition, and those beginning with *er*, *ver*, and *ent*, form the compound tenses with the auxiliary *seyn*: except *erhehlen*, *vermangeln*, *verlauten*, *verweilen*, *verzweifeln*.

Also the verb *bleiben* requires the auxiliary *seyn*.

Bleiben, to remain.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Ich bin geblieben</i> , I have remained	<i>Ich sey geblieben</i> , I may have remained. [&c.
<i>Du bist geblieben</i> , thou hast &c.	<i>Du seyest geblieben</i> , thou mayst
<i>Er ist geblieben</i> , he has remained	<i>Er sey geblieben</i> , he may &c.
<i>Wir sind geblieben</i> , we have &c.	<i>Wir seyen geblieben</i> , we may &c.
<i>Ihr seyd geblieben</i> , you have &c.	<i>Ihr seyed geblieben</i> , you may &c.
<i>Sie sind geblieben</i> , they have &c.	<i>Sie seyen geblieben</i> , they may &c.

PLUPERFECT.

<i>Ich war geblieben</i> , I had remained	<i>Ich wäre geblieben</i> , I might have remained. [&c.
<i>Du warst geblieben</i> , thou hadst &c.	<i>Du wärest geblieben</i> , thou mightst
<i>Er war geblieben</i> , he had &c.	<i>Er wäre geblieben</i> , he might &c.
<i>Wir waren geblieben</i> , we had &c.	<i>Wir wären geblieben</i> , we might &c.
<i>Ihr wäret geblieben</i> , you had &c.	<i>Ihr wäret geblieben</i> , you might &c.
<i>Sie waren geblieben</i> , they had &c.	<i>Sie wären geblieben</i> , they &c.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.***SECOND FUTURE.**

Ich werde geblieben seyn, I shall have remained.	Ich werde geblieben seyn, I shall have remained.
Du wirst geblieben seyn, thou wilt have remained.	Du werdest geblieben seyn, thou wilt have remained.
Er wird geblieben seyn, he will have remained.	Er werde geblieben seyn, he will have remained.
Wir werden geblieben seyn, we shall have remained.	Wir werden geblieben seyn, we shall have remained.
Ihr werdet geblieben seyn, you will have remained.	Ihr werdet geblieben seyn, you will have remained.
Sie werden geblieben seyn, we will have remained.	Sie werden geblieben seyn, they will have remained.

CONDITIONAL COMPOUND.

Ich würde geblieben seyn,	I should have remained.
Du würdest geblieben seyn,	thou wouldst have remained.
Er würde geblieben seyn,	he would have remained.
Wir würden geblieben seyn,	we should have remained.
Ihr würdet geblieben seyn,	you would have remained.
Sie würden geblieben seyn,	they would have remained.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Impersonal Verbs are used only in the third person singular. The nominative being expressed by *es, it*. Most of them are conjugated with *haben*, very few with *seyn*.

Examples.

Es blißet, it lightens.	Es hat geregnet, it has rained.
Es donnert, it thunders.	Es hatte geregnet, it had rained.
Es schneiet, it snows.	Es wird regnen, it will rain.
Es regnet, it rains.	Es würde regnen, it would rain.
Es regnete, it rained.	Es ist geschehen, it has happened.

Remark.

Of a few verbs, impersonal reflectives have been formed: *es giebt sich*, it will come; *es fragt sich*, it is the question; *es gehöret sich*, it behoves.

REFLECTIVE VERBS.

Reflective Verbs require after them a personal pronoun, in the dative or the accusative (according to the government of the verb); and the compound tenses are always formed with *haben*; thus, *ich bilde mir ein*, I imagine; *ich freue mich*, I rejoice; *ich habe mich erfreut*, I have rejoiced.

Sich erinnern, to remember.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Sich erinnern, to remember.

PERFECT.

Sich erinnert haben, to have remembered.

PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

Sich erinnernd, remembering.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.*

PRESENT.

Ich erinnere mich, I remember.

Du Erinnerst dich, thou rememberest.

Er erinnert sich, he remembers.

Wir erinnern uns, we remember.

Ihr erinnert euch, you remember.

Sie erinnern sich, they remember.

Ich erinnere mich, I may remember

Du Erinnerst dich, thou mayst &c.

Er erinnere sich, he may &c.

Wir erinnern uns, we may &c.

Ihr erinnert euch, you may &c.

Sie erinnern sich, they may &c.

IMPERFECT.

Ich erinnerte mich, I remembered

Du erinnerdest dich, thou rememberest.

Er erinnerte sich, he remembered

Wir erinnerten uns, we remembered.

Ihr erinnertet euch, you remembered.

Sie erinnerten sich, they remembered.

Ich erinnerte mich, I may remember

Du erinnerdest dich, thou mayest remember.

Er erinnerte sich, he may &c.

Wir erinnerten uns, we may remember.

Ihr erinnertet euch, you may remember.

Sie erinnerten sich, they may remember.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.***PERFECT.**

<i>Ich habe mich erinnert, I have remembered.</i>	<i>Ich habe mich erinnert, I may have remembered.</i>
<i>Du hast dich erinnert, thou hast remembered.</i>	<i>Du habest dich erinnert, thou mayst have remembered.</i>
<i>Er hat sich erinnert, he has &c.</i>	<i>Er habe sich erinnert, he may &c.</i>
<i>Wir haben uns erinnert, we have remembered.</i>	<i>Wir haben uns erinnert, we may have remembered.</i>
<i>Ihr habt euch erinnert, you have remembered.</i>	<i>Ihr habet euch erinnert, you may have remembered.</i>
<i>Sie haben sich erinnert, they have remembered.</i>	<i>Sie haben sich erinnert, they may have remembered.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

<i>Ich hatte mich erinnert, I had remembered.</i>	<i>Ich hätte mich erinnert, I might have remembered.</i>
<i>Du hättest dich erinnert, thou hadst remembered.</i>	<i>Du hättest dich erinnert, thou mightst have remembered.</i>
<i>Er hatte sich erinnert, he had &c.</i>	<i>Er hätte sich erinnert, he might &c.</i>
<i>Wir hatten uns erinnert, we &c.</i>	<i>Wir hätten uns erinnert, we &c.</i>
<i>Ihr hättet euch erinnert, you &c.</i>	<i>Ihr hättet euch erinnert, you &c.</i>
<i>Sie hätten sich erinnert, they &c.</i>	<i>Sie hätten sich erinnert, they &c.</i>

FIRST FUTURE.

<i>Ich werde mich erinnern, I shall remember.</i>	<i>Ich werde mich erinnern, I shall remember.</i>
<i>Du wirst dich erinnern, thou wilt remember.</i>	<i>Du werdest dich erinnern, thou wilt remember.</i>
<i>Er wird sich erinnern, he will remember.</i>	<i>Er werde sich erinnern, he will remember.</i>
<i>Wir werden uns erinnern, we shall remember.</i>	<i>Wir werden uns erinnern, we shall remember.</i>
<i>Ihr werdet euch erinnern, you will remember.</i>	<i>Ihr werdet euch erinnern, you will remember.</i>
<i>Sie werden sich erinnern, they will remember.</i>	<i>Sie werden sich erinnern, they will remember.</i>

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

SECOND FUTURE.

Ich werde mich erinnert haben, I shall have remembered.	Ich werde mich erinnert haben, I shall have remembered.
Du wirst dich erinnert haben, thou wilt have remembered.	Du werdest dich erinnert haben, thou wilt have remembered.
Er wird sich erinnert haben, he will have remembered.	Er werde sich erinnert haben, he will have remembered.
Wir werden uns erinnert haben, we shall have remembered.	Wir werden uns erinnert haben, we shall have remembered.
Ihr werdet euch erinnert haben, you will have remembered.	Ihr werdet euch erinnert haben, you will have remembered.
Sie werden sich erinnert haben, they will have remembered.	Sie werden sich erinnert haben, they will have remembered.

CONDITIONAL.

Simple.

Compound.

Ich würde mich erinnern, I should remember.	Ich würde mich erinnert haben, I should have remembered.
Du würdest dich erinnern, thou wouldst remember.	Du würdest dich erinnert haben, thou wouldst have remembered.
Er würde sich erinnern, he would remember.	Er würde sich erinnert haben, he would have remembered.
Wir würden uns erinnern, we should remember.	Wir würden uns erinnert haben, we should have remembered.
Ihr würdet euch erinnern, you would remember.	Ihr würdet euch erinnert haben, you would have remembered.
Sie würden sich erinnern, they would remember.	Sie würden sich erinnert haben, they would have remembered.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

Erinnere dich, remember.	Erinnern wir uns, let us remember.
Erinnere er sich, let him remember.	Erinnert euch, remember.
	Erinnern sie sich, let them remember.

Remarks.

In the German language, every active verb may assume the reflective form. There are several which are never used without the reciprocal pronouns. These are reflective, in the strictest sense of the word. I shall mention the following as being of frequent occurrence, recommending them to the student's particular attention. They are:—

Sich anmaßen, to presume.	Sich bewerben, to sue.
„ anschicken, to prepare.	„ enthalten, to abstain from.
„ äußern, to intimate.	„ erholen, to refresh.
„ bedanken, to thank.	„ entschließen, to determine.
„ benehmen, } to behave.	„ erbarmen, to have pity.
„ betragen, }	„ freuen, to rejoice.
„ bedenken, to consider.	„ grämen, to grieve.
„ befinden, to find one's self.	„ sehnen, to long.
„ behelfen, to put up with.	„ unterstehen, to venture.
„ besinnen, to reflect.	„ wundern, to wonder.
„ begnügen, to be contented.	„ widersezen, to oppose.

COMPOUND VERBS.

I. We call a verb *compounded*, when adding certain particles as prefixes to the primitive verb, in order to modify its original signification.

II. In the German language a verb compounded is either *separable* or *inseparable*; that is, the particle or preposition, at the beginning, may either be separated from the verb or not.

III. The other characteristics of these verbs are:—

1. That the inseparable compounds have the accent always on *the verb*, whereas the separable ones have it on the *prefix*.

2. That the prefixes of the separable compounds are generally distinct *prepositions*, while those of the inseparable are only *particles*.

3. That the inseparable compounds do not take the augment *ge* in the participle past.

IV. The following particles are used to form the *inseparable compounds*: *be, ent, emp, er, ge, miß, ver, voll, wider, zer*.

Specimen.

b e w'e'isen,	to prove,	from	w'e'isen,	to show.
e n t g'e'hen,	to escape,	„	g'e'hen,	to go.
e m p f'a'ngen,	to receive,	„	f'angen,	to catch.
e r h'a'l'ten,	to preserve,	„	h'a'l'ten,	to hold.
g e h'o'r'chen,	to obey,	„	h'o'r'chen,	to listen.
m i ß f'a'll'en,	to displease,	„	f'a'll'en,	to fall.
v e r g'e'ben,	to pardon,	„	g'e'ben,	to give.
v o l l z'i'e'hen,	to execute,	„	z'i'e'hen,	to pull.
w i d e r s p'r'e'chen,	to contradict,	„	s p'r'e'chen,	to speak.
z e r s'tr'e'u'en,	to disperse,	„	s'tr'e'u'en,	to strew.

Examples.

Er hat mir seine Freundschaft b e w i e s e n ,
He has proved me his friendship.

Er wird seiner Strafe nicht e n t g e h e n ,
He will not escape his punishment.

Er behauptet, daß er meinen Brief nicht e m p f i n g ,
He maintains, that he did not receive my letter.

V. The following simple and compounded prepositions are used in forming the *separable compound verbs*.

ab,	off.	fehl,	mis.	mit,	with.
an,	on.	fort,	away.	nach,	after.
auf,	upon.	frei,	free.	nieder,	down.
aus,	out.	gleich,	equal.	statt,	place.
bei,	by.	her,	towards you.	um,	about.
dar,	there.	hin,	along.	vor,	before.
ein,	in.	los,	off.	weg,	away.
empor,	up.	hoch,	high.	zu,	to.
		zurück,	back.		

habei,	thereby.	herbei,	to you.	herzu,	to.
daher,	therefrom.	herein,	in.	umher,	about.
davon,	thereof.	herüber,	over.	voran,	} before.
herab,	down.	herum,	around.	voraus,	
heran,	on.	herunter,	down.	vorbei,	by.
heraus,	out.	hervor,	forth.	vorher,	before.
	vorüber,	passing by.	überein,	agreeing.	

Specimen of Verbs with single prefixes.

a' b legen,	to take off,	from legen,	to lay.
a' n fangen,	to begin,	„ fangen,	to catch.
a u' f hören,	to cease,	„ hören,	to listen.
a u' s gehen,	to go out,	„ gehen,	to go.
b e' i stehen,	to assist,	„ stehen,	to stand.
b a' r bringen,	to offer,	„ bringen,	to bring.
e' i n kaufen,	to buy in,	„ kaufen,	to buy.
e m p o' r heben,	to lift up,	„ heben,	to lift.
f e' h l schlagen,	to miscarry,	„ schlagen,	to beat.
f o' r t dauern,	to continue,	„ dauern,	to last.
f r e' i sprechen,	to acquit,	„ sprechen,	to speak.
g l e' i c h kommen,	to equal,	„ kommen,	to come.
h e' r bringen,	to bring along,	„ bringen,	to bring.
h i' n gehen,	to go there,	„ gehen,	to go.
l o' s reißen,	to tear off,	„ reißen,	to tear.
m i' t wirken,	to co-operate,	„ wirken,	to operate.
n a' c h folgen,	to follow after,	„ folgen,	to follow.
n i' e derlegen,	to lay down.	„ legen,	to lay.

Specimen of Verbs with compounded prefixes.

D a b e' i stehen,	to stand by,	from stehen,	to stand.
b a h e' r kommen,	to come along,	„ kommen,	to come.
b a h i' n gehen,	to go along,	„ gehen,	to go.
b a v o' n laufen,	to run away,	„ laufen,	to run.
h e r a' b springen,	to leap down,	„ springen,	to spring.
h e r a' n nähern,	to approach,	„ nähern,	to approach.
h e r a' u s ziehen,	to pull out,	„ ziehen,	to pull.
h e r b e' i eilen,	to hasten to you,	„ eilen,	to hasten.
h e r e' i n bringen,	to bring in,	„ bringen,	to bring.
h e r u' b e r kommen,	to come over,	„ kommen,	to come.
h e r u' m laufen,	to run round,	„ laufen,	to run.
h e r u' n t e r fallen,	to fall down,	„ fallen,	to fall.
h e r v o' r bringen,	to produce,	„ bringen,	to bring.
u m h e' r gehen,	to go about,	„ gehen,	to go.
u m h i' n können,	to forbear,	„ können,	to be able.
v o r a' n gehen,	to go before,	„ gehen,	to go.

R U L E S

*for separating the particle of the compound verbs and
for placing the component particle.*

VI. The separation takes place,—

1. Always in the imperative mood; as,

ſanget ſo bald wie möglich an, begin as soon as possible.

ſört in einer Stunde auf, leave off in an hour.

2. In the indicative present and imperfect; as,

Ich fuhr daher mit ſchreiben fort, I therefore continued writing.

Das Schaufpiel geht um 7 Uhr an, the play begins at 7 o'clock.

Note.—In the future tense the separation never takes place; as

Man wird um 7 Uhr anfangen, they will begin at seven.

VII. The compounding particle is placed, either immediately after the verb, or quite at the end of the phrase; as, .

ſören Sie auf mich zu necken, leave off teasing me.

Ich ſtand dabei, als er den Brief laß,

I stood near, when he read the letter.

Er bringt die meiste Zeit auf dem Land zu,

He spends most of his time in the country.

VIII. The augment *ge* of the past participle in the separable compounds, is always placed between the *prefix* and the *verb*; thus, *angefangen*, *aufgehört*, *angekleidet*, *angekommen*.

Examples.

Der Wagen ist da, und Sie sind noch nicht angekleidet,

The carriage is there and you are not yet dressed.

Der erste Akt war schon angefangen,

The first act had already began.

Er ist bereits angekommen, he is already arrived.

IX. When the infinitive of a separable compound is used with the preposition *zu*, that preposition is, like the augment *ge*, placed between the compounding particle and the verb; thus, *anzuhören*, *aufzustehen*, *fortzugehen*.

Examples.

Es bedarf Geduld, um so etwas an zu hören,
It requires patience, to listen to such things.

Es war nicht recht, so lange wegzubleiben,
It was not right to stay away so long.

X. There are a few words compounded with *durch*, *über*, *unter*, and *wieder*, which are both *separable* and *inseparable*. They are separable, when the accent rests on the verb, and inseparable, when placed upon the component particle. They receive, according to the position of the accent, a different signification, and are finally, when separable, *verbs neuter*, and in the other case *verbs active*.

The following are the principal of these compounds.

<i>Separable.</i>	<i>Inseparable.</i>
<i>durchbringen</i> , to penetrate, to get wet through.	<i>durchbringen</i> , to penetrate. [bringen
<i>dieser Regen bringt durch</i> , this rain makes impression.	<i>Ich bin von Dankbarkeit durch</i> I am penetrated with gratitude
<i>durchreisen</i> , to travel through	<i>durchreisen</i> , to travel a country
<i>Er reiste hier gestern durch</i> , he passed here yesterday.	<i>Er durchreiste Deutschland</i> , he was travelling in Germany.
<i>übersetzen</i> , to ferry over.	<i>übersetzen</i> , to translate.
<i>Wollen Sie uns übersetzen</i> , will you put us over.	<i>Können Sie dies für mich über- setzen</i> , can you translate this for me.
<i>untergehen</i> , to sink.	<i>untergehen</i> , to undergo.
<i>Das Boot geht unter</i> , the boat will sink.	<i>Er unterging einer Unter- suchung</i> , he passed an exam- ination.
<i>unterliegen</i> , to lie under.	<i>unterliegen</i> , to succumb.
<i>Ich lag unter</i> , I lay under.	<i>Ich unterliege der Last</i> , I suc- cumb with fatigue.
<i>Wiederholen</i> , to fetch back.	<i>Wiederholen</i> , to repeat.
<i>Sollen Sie es wieder</i> , fetch it back.	<i>Ich wiederholte es zum zwei- ten Male</i> , I repeated it for the second time.

Note.—The learner must also bear in mind, that if the verb has the accent, the past participle does not take the augment *ge*—and the participles of these seven verbs are, *durchdrungen*, *durchreist*, *durchbrochen*, *übersetzt*, *untergangen*, *unterlegen*, *wiederholt*. But we say;—

Er hat es wieder ge holt, he has fetched it back.

XI. Conjugation of a compound separable reciprocal verb.

PRESENT TENSE.

Indicative.

Ich kleide mich=an, I am dressing
Du kleidest dich=an, thou art &c.
Er kleidet sich=an, he is &c.
Wir kleiden uns=an, we are &c.
Ihr kleidet euch=an, you are &c.
Sie kleiden sich=an, they are &c.

Subjunctive.

Ich kleide mich=an, I may dress.
Du kleidest dich=an, thou mayst
Er kleidet sich=an, he may &c.
Wir kleiden uns=an, we may &c.
Ihr kleidet euch=an, you may &c.
Sie kleiden sich=an, they may &c.

IMPERFECT.

Ich kleidete mich=an, I was dressing. [&c.
Du kleidetest dich=an, thou wast
Er kleidete sich=an, he was &c.
Wir kleideten uns=an, we were &c. [&c.
Ihr kleidetet euch=an, you were
Sie kleideten sich=an, they were dressing.

Ich kleidete mich=an, I might dress [mightst &c.
Du kleidetest dich=an, thou
Er kleidete sich=an, he might &c.
Wir kleideten uns=an, we might &c. [&c.
Ihr kleidetet euch=an, you might
Sie kleideten sich=an, they might dress.

COMPOUND TENSES.

Ich habe mich=angekleidet, I have dressed.
Ich hatte mich=angekleidet, I had dressed.
Ich werde mich=an kleiden, I shall dress.

Ich habe mich=angekleidet, I may have dressed.
Ich hätte mich=angekleidet, I might have dressed.
Ich würde mich=an kleiden, I should dress.

Infinitive.

Sich an kleiden, to dress.

Present Participle.

Sich an kleidend, dressing.

Past Participle.

Angekleidet, dressed.

Imperative.

{ Sing. *Kleide dich*, dress thyself.
 { Plur. *Kleidet euch*, dress yourself.

CHAPTER VII.

SYNTACTICAL PART OF THE VERB.

I. AGREEMENT OF THE VERB WITH ITS SUBJECT.

1. The agreement of the verb with the subject or nominative, is the same as in English, except that in some instances, when the nominative consists of several substantives, in which we conceive a certain relation or unity, the verb is used in the singular; as,

Reich und arm ist dieser Meinung,
 Rich and poor *are* of this opinion.
 Himmel und Erde ist Zeuge seiner That,
 Heaven and earth *are* witness of his deed.

2. In the English language, the verb is in some instances put in the plural, after collective substantives, but this is never done in German; as,

Die ganze Familie war gegen seine Heirath,
 The whole family *were* against his marriage.
 Der Ausschuß ist zu einer Entscheidung gekommen,
 The committee *have* come to a decision.

II. USE OF THE TENSES.

1. To express in English an action performed in a limited space of time, and at the same time in a state of continuation, we use the verb *to be*, joined to the *present participle*; as, *I am writing, I was writing, I shall be writing*. Such a combination is foreign to the German language, and this mode of speaking must be rendered respectively by the *present, imperfect, or simple future tense*; as, *ich schreibe, ich schrieb, ich werde schreiben, I write, I wrote, I shall write*.

2. For the same reason, the present tense of the infinitive mood is generally employed in German, where in English the present participle is made use of; as,

Ich höre Jemanden kommen, I hear some one coming.

Ich sah sie so eben am Fenster stehen,
I saw her but a while ago, *standing* at the window.

3. In English the present and imperfect tenses are in *negative* and *interrogative* sentences, frequently expressed by *do* or *did*, joined to an infinitive. In German this cannot be done where the simple indicative is used instead of it; as,

Ich glaube Ihnen nicht, Sahen Sie ihn?
I *don't believe* you; *Did* you *see* him?

4. Whenever *do* or *did* is introduced in English, to convey emphasis or in answer to a question, some adverb must be substituted for it; such as *ja*, *denn*, *doch*; as,

Warum übergeben Sie denn nicht mein Billet?
Why did you not deliver my note?

Schreiben Sie mir doch bald, *do* write soon to me.

Ich habe es ihm ja gesagt, I *did* tell him so.

5. The present tense of the verb is often used in German, to express a future, which is near at hand; as,

Ich reise nächstens nach Paris, I *shall* go shortly to Paris.

Diese Woche sehen wir uns schwerlich wieder,
This week we *shall* hardly meet again.

6. There is a future, which is expressed in English by the verb *to be*, placed before an infinitive; this is rendered in German, according to the sense being more or less imperative, by *werden* or *sollen*; as,

Er wird or soll morgen kommen, he *is to come* to-morrow.

Ich soll den Sommer in Hamburg seyn,
I am *to be* at Hamburg in the summer.

*. The other tenses are employed nearly the same as in English; yet care must be taken not to mistake *shall* or *will* indicating the future, with the same word implying an obligation or volition. (See page 42—43, *wollen* and *sollen*).

III. USE OF THE MOODS.

The use of the *indicative* is the same as in English. On the *subjunctive* the German language offers the following rules. It is employed :—

1. When a sentence contains a sense of *uncertainty* and *doubt*, or *fear*; as,

Glauben Sie daß er meinen Brief beantworten werde?

Do you think he will answer my letter?

Glauben Sie, daß die Post angekommen sey,

Do you think the mail is arrived? [won't come.

Man fürchtet, er werde nicht kommen, it is to be feared he

2. When a wish or desire is to be expressed; as,

Wie sehr wünsche ich, daß sie hier wären,

How much do I wish they were here.

Sie bittet, daß ich mich ihrer erinnern möge,

She begs that I will remember her.

3. When inquiring for the wish of others; as,

Wünschen Sie, daß ich den Arzt kommen lasse?

Do you wish me to send for the physician?

Verlangen Sie, daß ich ihm das Geld gebe?

Do you wish me to give him the money?

4. When a wish is expressed, the fulfilment of which is impossible; as,

Hätte ich ihn doch nie gesehen! would I had never seen him!

Wäre ich doch nur nicht zu ihm gegangen!

Had I but kept from going to him!

5. When we state an occurrence not of our own knowledge, but merely as the assertion of others; as,

Man sagt, der Krieg sey beschlossen,

War is said to be resolved upon.

Sie versichert, daß ihr Bruder bald ankommen werde,

She assures that her brother will soon arrive.

6. When an indirect question is made; as,

Er fragt warum er nicht gekommen wäre,
He asked why I did not come.

Ich fragte ihn ob er sie kenne,
I asked him whether he knew her.

7. It may finally be considered as a rule, that unless the speaker *positively asserts something*, the *subjunctive mood* is generally employed after the conjunctions, *daß*, *damit*, *auf daß*, and the relative pronouns *welcher* and *der*.

Er spricht leise, damit ihn niemand verstehe,
He speaks softly, in order not to be understood.

Er ist wahrscheinlich der Narr nicht, welcher es glauben sollte,
He is probably no such a fool as to believe it.

Da ist kein bummer Streich, den er nicht schon gespielt hätte,
There is no trick that has not been played by him.

IV. THE INFINITIVE.

1. The use of the infinitive, is nearly the same in both languages. In some instances, however, the German language prefers the employment of some tense of the indicative or subjunctive, preceded by the conjunction *daß*, or an adverb; as,

Do you think that *to be* the man,
Glauben Sie, daß dies der Mann sey?
I don't think him to be a match for that,
Ich glaube nicht, daß er dem gewachsen ist.

2. In English the infinitive is frequently used in a passive form, where the infinitive of the active form is employed in German, though in a passive signification; as,

He is much *to be blamed* for having said so,
literally; Er ist sehr zu seyn getadelt, daß er das gesagt hat,

But that would **not** be German: instead of *to be* with the *particle*, we use the infinitive preceded by *zu*; as,

Er ist *zu tadeln*, he is *to blame*.

In like manner must be translated the following sentences.

He is *to be found nowhere*, Er ist nirgends zu finden,
This is much *to be feared*, Dies ist sehr zu befürchten.

The infinitive used substantively.

1. In English, the present participle often acts as a verbal noun; in German the infinitive is used for the like purpose; as,
Das Reiten, Laufen, und Tanzen, sind gute körperliche
Riding, running, and dancing, are good bodily
Bewegungen,
exercises.

2. The preposition *zu* is generally placed before the infinitive, and answers the English *to*. It has been already remarked, that before the infinitive of a *separable* compound, *zu* is put between the component prefix and the primitive verb; as,

Statt her zu kommen oder her zu schicken schrieb er,
Instead of coming or sending he wrote.

Er entfernte sich, ohne an zu sehen oder an zu rühren,
He went away without looking at it or touching it.

3. In English, the present participle is often used after a substantive; as, *the trouble of going there,—the pleasure of seeing you*. This cannot be done in German, where in such cases, the *infinitive* is employed; as,

Ich will Ihnen nicht die Mühe geben dahin zu gehen,
I won't give you the *trouble of going* there.

Ich bin gewohnt, sie bei diesem Namen zu nennen,
I am in the *habit of calling* her by that name.

4. Nor is it allowed in German, to use the pres. part. immediately after a verb, as it is sometimes done in English; as, He *admits having* said it—I *intend going* there myself.—I could

not *avoid speaking* to him. Here too, the infinitive must be used.

Er gesteht es gesagt zu haben.

Ich beabsichtige dort selbst hinzugehen.

Ich konnte nicht vermeiden mit ihm zu reden.

5. Instead of the infinitive the present participle is in English used in phrases like these: I saw her *dancing*. Go on *talking*. Have done *laughing*. Also here the infinitive only can be used; as,

Ich sah sie tanzen.

Fahren sie fort zu sprechen.

Sind Sie fertig mit Laichen?

6. The infinitive of the verbs dürfen, helfen, hören, können, heißen, lassen, lehren, lernen, mögen, müssen, sollen, and wollen, is usually employed instead of the imperfect or past participle in English, when the infinitive of another verb precedes; as,

Er hat mir arbeiten helfen,

He *assisted* or has assisted me in working.

Das hätten Sie voraus sehen können,

That you might have anticipated.

Wer hat Ihnen dies thun heißen?

Who has bid you do it?

Ich habe sie gestern tanzen sehen,

I saw you yesterday dancing.

This form of a *passive* infinitive is particularly frequent with the verb lassen; as,

Ich werde ihn holen lassen, fragen lassen, einladen lassen, &c.

V. USE OF THE PARTICIPLES.

1. The present participle is sometimes used, besides in its verbal power, as an adjective or adverb; as,

Der zürnende Vater, the scolding father.

Sie sagte dies lächelnd, she said this smiling.

There is nothing puzzling in this; but it is of much import-

ance, to point out to the learner where he may employ this participle, and where not.

2. In treating of the *infinitive*, several cases have already been stated, where the present participle is used in English but not in German. To these the following must be added.

In English a sentence frequently begins with the present participle; as, standing at the window, passing the bridge. In German similar sentences are usually turned into secondary ones headed by the conjunctions, *da*, *as*; *indem* or *während*, whilst; *wenn*, if, &c., with the present indicative.

Wenn ich am Fenster stehe, so kann ich es sehen,

Standing at the window, I can see it.

Indem Sie die Brücke passieren, werden Sie eine schöne Aussicht ins Neckarthal haben, passing the bridge, you will have a splendid view into the valley of the Neckar.

3. The same rule is observed, when the present participle begins in English a secondary sentence; as,

Ich sah sie vorüber gehen, während ich am Fenster stand,
I saw her pass, *while standing* at the window.

Sie müssen es bemerkt haben, als Sie mit ihr sprachen,
You must have perceived it, *while speaking* with her.

4. In the elevated style, the present participle is sometimes suppressed, and the substantive it should govern appears like an accusative absolute; as,

Einen Dolch im Gürtel, nähete er sich,

He approaches, carrying a dagger in his belt.

5. The past participle is frequently used as an *attributive adjective*; as, ausgezeichnet, eminent; vergnügt, rejoiced.

Beide Brüder sind geachtet und geehrt,

Both brothers are *respected* and *honoured*.

6. The past participle is used instead of the present participle in English, in sentences like the following: Er kam gelaufen, geritten, gebüpf, &c., He came running, driving, riding, jumping.

VI. OF THE GOVERNMENT OF VERBS.

1. All active verbs govern the accusative case, that is, the object upon which the action of the verb revolves, must stand in the accusative case.

Die Mutter liebt ihre Kinder,
The mother loves her children.

Ich miethe diese Wohnung,
I hire these lodgings.

Ich unterrichte sie und ihn im Deutschen,
I teach German both to him and her.

Ich sitze, stehe, laufe, rufe mich müde,
I sit, stand, run, call myself tired.

2. The following active verbs require the *person* in the accusative and the thing (cause) in the genitive: Anklagen, belehren, berauben, beschuldigen, entladen, entlassen, entleiben, entgegen, erwähnen, gedenken, überführen, überzeugen, beweisen.

Man klagt ihn der Verrätherei an,
He is accused of treason.

Die Erfahrung hat ihn eines Besseren belehrt,
Experience has taught him better.

Man beraubte ihn aller seiner Güter,
They deprived him of all his property.

Er beschuldigt sie eines Diebstahls,
He accuses them of a theft.

3. Most reflexive verbs govern also the accusative, that is, the *reciprocal pronoun* must stand in that case; but the object, viz. the substantive or pronoun next following is connected with the *genitive* as expressed by *prepositions*; as,

Ich konnte mich nicht kaum des Lachens enthalten,
I could scarcely help laughing.

Ich erbarmte mich über ihn or seiner,
I took pity on him.

4. Formerly the connexion of active and reflexive verbs with the genitive, was very prevalent; but at present, it is

more confined to the higher style, while in common prose prepositions are often used in preference. The following verbs are, however, always used with the aforesaid form :

Sich annehmen, bedienen, besinnen, bemächtigen, bemühen, enthalten, rühmen, schämen, erinnern, entsinnen, verlohnen, unterfangen, unterwerfen, übergeben, vermessen, wehren, weigern.

Er nimmt sich ihrer freundlichst an,
He is concerned about her in the most friendly manner.

Ich bediente mich seiner Empfehlung in Berlin,
In Berlin I made use of his recommendation.

Ich besinne mich dessen gar nicht mehr,
I do not recollect it any more.

Ich konnte mich des Zornes nicht länger enthalten,
I was unable to contain my anger any longer.

5. When a verb with the object in the accusative case is followed by the person for whom something is or has been done, that person must stand in the dative case ; as,

Ich leistete ihm diese Hilfe, I rendered him that assistance.

Ich kaufe mir das Buch, I bought the book for myself.

Sagen Sie mir die Wahrheit, tell me the truth.

6. The following impersonals require also the accusative case.

Ärgern, betrüben, bestreben, bedauern, betreffen, dürsten, ergötzen, entzücken, erfreuen, frieren, hungern, tränken, schauern, schlafen, schmerzen, schweigen, stechen, jucken, verdrüßeln, wundern, verlangen, anwandeln, and several more.

Examples.

Es dürrtet mich,	I am thirsty.
„ ärgert mich,	It vexes me.
„ betrübt sie,	It afflicted her.
„ bestrebt mich,	I am surprised at it.
„ dauert mich,	I am sorry for it.
„ betrifft ihn,	It relates to him.
„ friert mich,	I am very cold.
„ schauert mich,	I am shuddering.

7. But some of these impersonals can be followed by a substantive in the nominative case; in that case the personal pronoun must stand in the dative case; as,

Es frieren mir die Füße, Es schaubert mir die Haut,
I am cold at my feet. My skin is shivering.

8. Verbs governing the dative case :

(a) With the dative case are connected all verbs that admit the question : *Wem?* whom? *An wem?* to whom? and under this category come all the verbs, which are accompanied by the prepositions or particles *ab, an, auf, bei, ein, ent, nach, entgegen, unter, vor, wider* and *zu* : consequently all the separable compounds.

Examples.

Er rieth es mir ab, Wir gingen ihm entgegen,
He advised me not to do it. We went to meet him.

Ihr Betragen gefällt mir nicht,
Your behaviour does not please me.

Fällt Ihnen das so sehr auf?
Does that surprise you so much?

Er stellt ihm schon lange nach,
He has been laying him snares this long time.

Ich liebe meinen Sohn, weil er mir gehorcht,
I love my son because he obeys me.

Sie gab ihrem Bruder freie Wohnung,
She gave lodging to her brother free of rent.

Was fehlt Ihnen denn heute?
What is the matter with you to day?

(b) The following are reflexive verbs :

Sich anmaßen, } to appropriate to one's-self.
„ zueignen, }
„ getrauen, to venture.
„ einbilden, to imagine.
„ bedingen, to make it a condition; as,

Examples.

Ich getraue mir es nicht,
I make it a condition.

Ich bebinge es mir,
I do not venture it.

Ich werbe mir diese Bücher zueignen,
I shall appropriate to myself these books.

(c) The following are impersonal verbs :

Es ahnet	mir	I anticipate.
„ behagt	„	I like it.
„ bekommt	„	It agrees with me.
„ beliebt	„	It pleases me to do.
„ dünkt	„	It seems to me.
„ entfällt,	„	I forget it.
„ entgeht,	„	I lose that.
„ gebührt,	„	It behoves me.
„ gefällt,	„	I am pleased with it.
„ gehört,	„	It belongs to me.
„ gelingt	„	I succeed.
„ geht	„ gut,	I am doing very well.
„ geziemt	„	It is my duty to do.
„ glückt	„	I succeed.
„ grauet	„	I am afraid.
„ kostet	„	It costs me.
„ mangelt	„	I am in want of.
„ träumte	„	I was dreaming.

(d) To these may be added nearly all sentences that begin with *Es ist* or *Es wird*.

Examples.

Es ist mir nicht wohl,	I do not feel well.
Es ist mir lieb,	I am glad of it.
Es war ihm recht,	It was to his wishes.
Es wird ihm nicht gelingen,	He will not succeed.
Es warb ihm bange,	He got frightened.
Es wird ihn gereuen,	He will repent of it.

CHAPTER VIII.

ADVERBS. Nebenwörter.

In English many adjectives are made into adverbs by adding the termination *ly*; as, glad, gladly; learned, learnedly, and so forth. But in German a great many adjectives, particularly those which express how a thing is done, are used as adverbs, without any change of termination; as, glücklich, happily; streng, severely, &c.

The principal adverbs are:

I. OF AFFIRMATION, NEGATION AND DOUBT.

Alldings, by all means.	Nein, no.
Freilich, indeed.	Nicht, not.
Ja, yes.	Sicherlich, } truly, surely.
Keineswegs, by no means.	Wahrlich, }
Etwas, perhaps, nearly.	Vielleicht, perhaps.
Kaum, scarcely.	Schwerlich, hardly.

II. OF INTERROGATION.

Wann? when?	Wo? where?
Warum? why?	Woher? whence?
Weshwegen? wherefore?	Wohin? whither?
Wie? how?	

III. OF COMPARISON.

Als, as.	Mehr, more.
Eben so, just so.	Weniger, less.
Gleich, equally.	Wie, as, like.

IV. OF QUALITY OR MANNER.

Anders, otherwise.	Unvermerkt, imperceptibly.
Gern, willingly.	Umsonst, in vain, gratis.
Gerade so, exactly so.	Uebel, ill.
So, } thus, so.	Wohl, well.
Also, }	

V. OF QUANTITY.

Gar, }
 Recht, } very.
 Sehr, }
 Genug, enough.

Ganz, quite.
 Wenigstens, at least.
 Zu, too.

VI. OF NUMBER AND ORDER.

Allerlei, of all kinds.
 Einerlei, the same.
 Zweierlei, of two kinds.
 Einmal, once.
 Erstens, firstly.
 Zweitens, secondly.
 Drittens, thirdly.
 Viertens, fourthly, &c.

Ferner, } farther.
 Weiter, }
 Zweimal, twice.
 Hernach, hereafter.
 Hiernächst, next.
 Wieder, again.
 Zuerst, at first.
 Zuletzt, at last.

VII. OF PLACE.

Allenthalben, everywhere.
 Anderswo, elsewhere.
 Aufwärts, upwards.
 Außen, outside, without, thither.
 Beisammen, together.
 Da, } there.
 Dort, }
 Daher, thence.
 Dahin, } that way.
 Dorthin, }
 Diesseits, on this side.
 Draußen, without, out of doors.
 Fern, far.
 Fort, forth, off.
 Heim, home.
 Her, hither.
 Herab, down.
 Heraus, up.
 Heraus, out.
 Herein, in.
 Herüber, towards this place.
 Herunter, down.
 Herwärts, hitherward.

Hier, here.
 Hieraus, hence.
 Hierher, hither.
 Hiernieder, here below.
 Hin, thither.
 Hinab, down.
 Hinauf, up.
 Hinaus, out.
 Hinein, in.
 Hinunter, down.
 Hinten, behind.
 Innen, within.
 Irgend, anywhere.
 Irgendwo, somewhere.
 Jenseits, on that side.
 Links, on the left.
 Nieder, down.
 Nirgend, nowhere.
 Oben, above.
 Obenan, in the first place.
 Ostwärts, eastward.
 Westwärts, westward, &c.
 Rechts, on the right side.

Rings, around.
 Seitwärts, sideways.
 Ueberall, everywhere.
 Unten, below.
 Unterwegs, on the way.
 Vorn, before.

Vornwärts, forwards.
 Weg, away.
 Woher, whence.
 Wohin, whither.
 Zurück, back.
 Zusammen, together.

VIII. OF TIME.

Abends, in the evening.
 Allemal, every time.
 Allezeit, always.
 Alsbalb, directly, presently.
 Alsdann, then.
 Bald, soon.
 Bereits, already.
 Beizeiten, betimes.
 Bisher, hitherto.
 Bisweilen, now and then.
 Damals, at that time.
 Dann, then.
 Dann und wann, now and then.
 Eben, just now.
 Ehedem, } formerly.
 Ehemals, }
 Ehestens, at the soonest.
 Einst, once.
 Endlich, at last.
 Erst, first.
 Fortan, } henceforth.
 Forthin, }
 Gestern, yesterday.
 Hernach, afterwards.
 Heute, to-day.
 Immer, always.
 Indessen, } meanwhile.
 Inzwischen, }
 Je, } ever.
 Jemals, }
 Jetzt, now.
 Kürzlich, not long ago.
 Längst, long ago.

Längstens, at the longest.
 Manchmal, sometimes.
 Morgen, to-morrow.
 Morgens, in the morning.
 Nachher, afterwards.
 Nachmittags, in the afternoon.
 Nächstens, next time.
 Nachts, by night.
 Neulich, lately.
 Nie, } never.
 Niemals, }
 Nimmermehr, never more,
 never at all.
 Noch, yet, still.
 Nun, now.
 Oft, } often, frequently.
 Ofter, }
 Oftmals, }
 Schon, already.
 Seitdem, since then.
 Sogleich, immediately.
 Sonst, formerly.
 Spätestens, at the latest.
 Stets, always. [morrow.
 Uebermorgen, the day after to-
 morrow.
 Unterdessen, meanwhile.
 Vorgestern, the day before yes-
 terday.
 Vorher, before. [terday.
 Vormals, formerly.
 Vormittags, in the forenoon.
 Zugleich, at the same time.
 Zuvor, before.
 Zuweilen, sometimes.

CHAPTER IX.

PREPOSITIONS. Verhältnißwörter.

I. The following prepositions govern the *genitive* case.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Anstatt or Statt, instead of. | 12. Rücksichtlich, } with regard |
| 2. Außerhalb, without. | 13. Hinsichtlich, } to. |
| 3. Innerhalb, within. | 14. Mittelft, } by means of. |
| 4. Oberhalb, above. | Vermittelft, } |
| 5. Unterhalb, below. | 15. Ungeachtet, notwithstanding. [of. |
| 6. Befage, according to. | 16. Um—willen, for the sake |
| 7. Halben, halber, on account | 17. Unweit, not far from. |
| 8. Diesseits, this side. [of. | 18. Vermöge, by means of. |
| 9. Jenseits, the other side. | 19. Während, during. |
| 10. Kraft, by the power of. | 20. Wegen, because of. |
| 11. Laut, according to. | |

Remarks.

1. The prepositions are usually placed before their substantives, but *halben* and *halber* are placed after them. *Halben* is used when the noun has an article or adjective joined with it; *halber* when it is without either.

2. When *halben*, *willen*, or *wegen* is put after *meiner*, *deiner*, *seiner*, or *ihrer*, the two words are united, and the *r* of the pronoun is changed into *t*; thus, *meinethwegen*, for my sake; *seinethwegen*, for his sake, &c. But *unser* and *euer* add a *t* to the *r*; as, *unserthalben*, for our sake; *euerthalben*, for your sake.

3. *Um—willen* are two words, and the governed noun is placed between them; as, *um Gottes willen*, for God's sake; *um ihres Vaters willen*, for your father's sake.

4. *Ungeachtet* and *wegen* may be placed before or after the substantive which they govern.

II. The following prepositions govern the *genitive* and *dative* case. [quence of.

1. *Entlang*, along.—2. *Trotz*, in spite of.—3. *Folgte*, in conse-

Remarks.

1. *Entlang* and *trotz* may be used indiscriminately with the *genitive* and *dative* case; but with the former more frequently.

2. When *Folgte* is placed before the substantive, it governs the *gen. case*; but after the substantive it requires the *dative*.

III. The *dative* is governed by the following prepositions :

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>Aus</i> , out of, from. | 10. <i>Nächst</i> , <i>Fundächst</i> , next. |
| 2. <i>Außer</i> , out of, besides. | 11. <i>Nebst</i> , together with. |
| 3. <i>Bei</i> , by, at, near, with. | 12. <i>Ob</i> , over, at, on account of. |
| 4. <i>Binnen</i> , within. | 13. <i>Gesamt</i> , together with. |
| 5. <i>Entgegen</i> , against. | 14. <i>Seit</i> , since. |
| 6. <i>Gegenüber</i> , opposite to. | 15. <i>Von</i> , by, of, from. |
| 7. <i>Gemäß</i> , according to | 16. <i>Bu</i> , at, to. |
| 8. <i>Mit</i> , with. | 17. <i>Wider</i> , against, in op- |
| 9. <i>Nach</i> , after, according to. | position. |

Remarks.

1. *Außer* is also used in the sense of *on the* outside of; and in one instance it governs the *gen. case*; viz. *außer Landes*, abroad.

2. *Entgegen*, *gegenüber*, *gemäß* and *wider*, are placed after the case they govern.

IV. The following prepositions govern the *accusative* case.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Bis</i> , till, until. | 6. <i>Ohne</i> , without. |
| 2. <i>Durch</i> , through, by. | 7. <i>Gegenüber</i> , without. |
| 3. <i>Entlang</i> , along. | 8. <i>Um</i> , round, about, for. |
| 4. <i>Für</i> , for, instead of. | 9. <i>Wider</i> , against. |
| 5. <i>Gegen</i> , to, towards | |

Remarks.

1. When *durch* relates to time, it is put after its case; *die ganze Nacht durch*, the whole night through.

2. *Entlang* is placed after its case, and governs the *genitive* as well as the *accusative* case.

3. *Gegenüber* is very little used; and can be only placed with a substantive that has not the article before it.

V. Prepositions governing the *dative* and *accusative* cases.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. An, at, on, near, in. | 6. Ueber, over, above. |
| 2. Auf, upon, at. | 7. Unter, under, among, be-
neath. |
| 3. Hinten, behind. | 8. Vor, before, at, ago. |
| 4. In, in, into. | 9. Zwischen, between. |
| 5. Neben, near, by the side of. | |

Remarks.

When these prepositions denote motion to a place they govern the accusative case; but when they signify rest or a continuance of motion, the dative case follows. If the question *where?* *in what place?* may be used, the dative case follows; but when the question *whereto?* *to what place?* is applicable, the accusative case is required. Remark, that when neither of these questions can be applied, the accusative case is generally used after *auf* and *über*, and the dative case after *an*, *in*, *unter* and *von*; thus,

Auf eine Sache denken,	to think upon a thing.
Ueber eine Sache sprechen,	to speak about a thing.
Reich an Freunden,	rich in friends.
Unter vielem Lachen,	with much laughter. [lars.
Unter zwölf Thalern,	under (or less than) twelve dol-

Remark.

In familiar or colloquial style, the definite article and preposition going before it, are usually contracted into one word, e. g.

am, instead of an dem.	vom, instead of von dem,
anß, „ an daß.	vorß, „ vor daß,
aufß, „ auf daß.	überm, „ über dem,
durchß, „ durch daß.	unterm, „ unter dem,
fürß, „ für daß.	widerß, „ wider daß.
im, „ in dem,	zum, „ zu dem.
inß, „ in daß.	zur, „ zu der,

CHAPTER X.

(a) CONJUNCTIONS. Bindewörter.

They are divided into different classes; as,

I. *Conjunctions copulative*, which serve to join the different parts in a phrase :

Und, and.

Auch, also, too.

Sowohl, als auch, as well, as, or: both; as, sie ist sowohl schön als tugendhaft, she is both beautiful and virtuous.

Oder, or.

Nicht allein—sondern auch.

Nicht nur—sondern auch.

} not only—but also.

Nicht weniger, nicht minder, not less; as, sie ist nicht weniger (nicht minder) schön als ihre Schwester, she is not less beautiful than her sister (she is as beautiful as her sister).

Wie auch, as also; as, er hat eine Frau, wie auch vier Kinder, he has a wife, as also four children (or, and four children too).

Wie—so, as—as, wie der Herr so der Diener, as the master is, is his servant too (the servant follows the example of his master).

Theils—theils, part—part; as, er ist reich geworden, theils durch den Handel, theils durch die Erbschaft seines Oheims, he is grown rich part by commerce, part by the inheritance of his uncle.

II. *Conjunctions continuative*, which imply a continuation of a phrase or of several phrases :

erstlich, or erstens, firstly, for the first time.

zweitens, secondly; drittens, thirdly; viertens, in the fourth place, &c.

ferner, further, farther.

ingeleichen, likewise.

dann, then.

übertieß, moreover, besides.

enblich, lastly, at last, at length.

leßtens, } at last, last of all.
zuleßt, }

ſchließlich, lastly, finally, in conclusion.

III. *Conjunctions conditional*, signifying a condition under which a thing may be done :

wenn, if.

wo—(ſo), if—(so); as, wo er nicht bezahlt, (ſo) werde ich ihn verklagen, if he does not pay, I shall go to law with him.

ſo, (instead of wenn), if, which is now obsolete and used only sometimes by poets.

wofern, if, in the case that.

wo nicht, if not.

ſonſt, else, otherwise.

falls, im Falle, in the case that, if; as, im Falle, (or falls) er kommen ſollte, in the case he should come, or, if he should come.

IV. *Conjunctions disjunctive*, which serve to express an alternative :

entweder—oder, either—or; as, ich verlange entweder die Waare, oder das Geld, I demand either the goods or the money.

V. *Conjunctions adversitive*, implying an objection :

aber, but.

ſondern, but, (after a negation); as, gieb es nicht ihm, ſondern mir, give it not to him, but to me.

allein, but.

doch, yet.

jedoch, yet, however.

dennoch, yet, however, nevertheless.

hingegen, on the contrary.

vielmehr, rather.

VI. *Conjunctions concessive*, implying a concession :

obgleich,	}	though.	zwar, it is true ; as, sie ist zwar sehr
obchon,			reich, aber auch sehr häßlich, it is
wenn schon,			true, she is very rich, but very ugly
wenn gleich,			too.
wiewohl,			wohl, indeed ; as, ich glaube es wohl,
obwohl,			I believe it indeed, (I believe it, I
ungeachtet,			have no objection to it.)

VII. *Conjunctive causative* signifying the cause or the reason for which a thing is done :

denn, for.

weil, (bieweil, allbiweil, which are obsolete) because.

sintemal (which is obsolete) since, whereas.

da, as, since.

darum, } therefore.

demnach, therefore, thus.

daher, }

also, so, so, thus.

mithin, } consequently,

daß, that.

folglich, } of course.

auf daß, } that, in order that.

nun, now.

damit, }

daß nicht, } that—not ; as, nehmet euch in Acht, daß ihr
damit nicht, } nicht falltet, take care, that you may not
fall here.

um, to, in order to.

VIII. *Conjunctions explanative*, serving to explain something : als, as.

nämlich (or nehmlich) namely, viz.

IX. *Conjunctions comparative*, serving to compare one thing with another :

wie, as, like.

als, as.

gleichwie—so, also, as . . . likewise, gleich als, likewise as.

X. *Conjunctions proportional*, implying a proportion between some things :

je—je, or je—desto, the—the ; as, je reicher er wird, je geiziger (or desto geiziger) wird er, the more he grows rich, the more covetous he grows.

so—so, as—as; for instance, so reich er ist, so geizig ist er auch, as rich he is, as covetous he is too.

XI. *Conjunctions consecutive*, implying a consecution of time:

indem,	} during that.	als,	} as, after.
während,		nachdem,	
während daß,		kaum,	scarce.
indem daß,		sobald als,	as soon as.
ehe, ehe noch,	before.	seit,	since, since the time that

XII. *Conjunctions illative*, implying a consequence of some former condition:

daher,	} therefore.	folglich,	consequently, of course.
demnach,		weßhalb,	} wherefore.
deßhalb,		weßwegen,	
deswegen,			

XIII. *Conjunctions exceptive*, implying an exception:

außer, besides.	sonst, else, otherwise.
außer daß, besides that.	

XIV. *Conjunctions restrictive*, implying a restriction:

als, as.	nur, only.
----------	------------

XV. *Conjunctions exclusive*, implying an exclusion:

weder—noch, neither.

(b) INTERJECTIONS. Empfindungswörter.

The following are mostly in use:

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Joy | is expressed by | Ah, Ha, Hh! |
| 2. Mirth | „ | Heh, Hehsa! |
| 3. Sorrow | „ | Ah, Oh! |
| 4. Pain | „ | Ah, Weh, Au, Aueh! |
| 5. Disgust | „ | Ei, Pfui! |
| 6. Surprise | „ | Hum, Ha, Ah, Haha! |
| 7. Admiration | „ | Ah, Ah, Ei, Oh! |
| 8. Calling out to persons | „ | He, Heba, Hollah, Pfst! |

CHAPTER XI.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF WORDS.

I. ORDER OF WORDS IN SENTENCES.

Subject, Predicate, Copula, Object.

The thing spoken of in a sentence, is called *Subject*. The action or quality, asserted of a thing in a sentence, is called *Copula*. The *Predicate* is that, which is said of the subject, and is commonly expressed by a verb or adjective, sometimes by a substantive. The *Copula* is always an auxiliary verb of tense or mood. To these comes the *Object* of the sentence, which must not be confounded with the *Predicate*. A sentence may be formed without an object, but not without a predicate.

Before entering into explanations of the existing rules, I shall give a few hints, showing where the construction of the two languages is alike.

1. In most simple tenses of a regular construction and containing either only an *auxiliary verb*, or the *present* or *imperfect tense* of an active verb, the position of words, is generally as in English.

Der Mensch ist sterblich,

— Man is mortal.

Sie ist die Beste der Mütter,

She is the best of mothers.

Er besitz das schönste Haus in der Stadt,

He possesses the finest house in the town.

Ich setze mein ganzes Vertrauen auf Sie,

I place my whole confidence in you.

Er war so eben hier im Zimmer,

He was just now here in the room.

Er kaufte es sehr wohlfeil,

He bought it very cheap.

K

2. In imperative sentences too the order of construction is commonly the same in the two languages; as,

Gehet nach dem Arzte,
Send to the doctor.
Seh' aufmerksam auf seine Worte,
Be attentive to his words.

3. In interrogative sentences preceded by the word *Wie*, the construction is like the English; as,

Wie theuer ist die Elle von diesem Tuche?
What is the yard of this cloth?
Wie viele Personen waren da?
How many persons were there?

4. In most other interrogative sentences the verb, as in English, precedes its subject or nominative, and the attribute is put in the third person; as,

Giebt er keine Antwort auf meine Frage?
Gives he no answer to my question?
Ist er nicht älter als sein Bruder?
Is he not older than his brother?

Remark.

From the foregoing examples the learner will notice that, like in English, the place of the predicate may be occupied, either by a substantive, an adjective, or an infinitive mood.

II. ORDER OF WORDS

in principal sentences, according to the rules of German Grammar.

1. When the verbs, which take the place of the copula, are used in a compound form, the inflected parts only take the place of the copula, and the participle or infinitive belonging to them terminates the sentence.

Examples.

Subject.	Copula.	Object.	Predicate.
Der Mann	hat	es	abgeholt,
The man	has	it	fetches.
Sie	werden	es	gelesen haben,
You	will	it	read have.
Er	hätte		kommen können,
He	might		come have.

2. When the member of a sentence begins with a *relative pronoun*; such as, *welcher, der, wer, was*; or a *relative adverb*; as, *daßer, darum, wo, warum, woher, wohin, &c.*, the verb which it contains is always placed at the end of it.

Ich kenne einen Mann, der sich so nennt,
I know a man who himself thus calls.

Der Mann welcher mir den Brief brachte,
The man who to me the letter brought.

Der Ort, wo ich ihn zuletzt sah,
The place, where I him last saw.

Wo hin man das Auge nur wendet, erblickt man Elend,
Wherever one the eye — turns, perceives one misery.

III. ARRANGEMENT OF OBJECTS.

1. In German, the object, contrary to English, stands between the copula and the predicate; as,

Subject.	Copula.	Object.	Predicate.
Der Mann	hat	die Rechnung bereits	bezahlt,
The man	has	the bill already	paid.
Ich	habe	das Buch	gelesen,
I	have	the book	read.

Remarks.

1. When a sentence contains a verb *compound separable*, the verb takes the place of the copula, and the prefix occupies that of the predicate, viz. it terminates the phrase; as,

Ich gebe es Ihnen gleich wieder zurück,
I will give it to you immediately again back. (See p.73, Rule VII)

2. There are certain phrases, consisting of verbs and substantives or adjectives, in which the substantives and adjectives are in a manner considered as particles of compound verbs separable. They therefore take the place of the predicate. These are, *Hülfe leisten*, *zu Hülfe kommen*, *zu Mittag essen*, *Sorge tragen*, *zu Grunde gehen*, *ins Werk setzen*, *zu Stande bringen*, *Acht geben*, *uns Leben bringen*, *Trog bieten*, *Rath geben*, *zu Theil werden*, *um Rath fragen*, *Gehör geben*, *Gefahr laufen*, *stillstehen*, *fest halten*; as,

Subject. Copula.		Predicate.	
Ich	habe	meinen Freund	um Rath gefragt,
I	have	my friend	about advice asked
Ich	werde	meinem Bruder	Hülfe leisten,
I	will	to my brother	assistance lend.

2. When there are two objective cases in the sentence, that of the *person* must precede that of the *thing*; as,

Subject.	Copula.	Object 1.	Object 2.	Predicate
Der Vater	hat	dem Sohne	das Buch	gegeben,
The father	has	to the son	the book	given.
Wir	müssen	der Frau	den Brief	geben,
We	must	to the woman	the letter	give.

3. In the same manner, of several objects, the most important always stand first—therefore pronouns are placed before notional words; as,

Ich	habe	es	ihm	diesen	Morgen	gesagt,
I	have	it	to him	this	morning	told.

IV. POSITION OF THE ADVERB.

1. When adverbs of manner define or modify the verb exclusively, they stand between the object and the predicate; as,

Object.		Predicate.	
Ich	habe	das Buch	aufmerksam gelesen,
I	have	the book	attentively read.

2. But when the adverbs define and modify the objective words as well as the verbs, they must, like the adjectives precede them; as,

Ich habe eiligst einen Boten abgesandt,
I have speedily a messenger dispatched.
Ich habe erst kürzlich einen Brief von ihm erhalten,
I have but shortly a letter from him received.

3. Adverbs of time or substantives that may be regarded as such precede the *object*; as,

Wir werden bald Regen bekommen,
We shall soon rain have.
Wir wurden um Mitternacht aus dem Schläfe geschreckt,
We were at midnight out of the sleep frightened.

4. When an adverb is joined to an adjective its position is, like in English, viz. it must precede it; as,

Ich fühle mich heute überaus glücklich,
I feel myself to-day extremely happy.
Ich finde sie ungemein schön,
I find her uncommonly handsome.

V. POSITION OF THE PRONOUN.

1. When the pronoun is used substantively, it may serve as the subject or as the object of the sentence, the collocation of which is seen in the preceding rules.

2. When a personal pronoun forms the direct objective case it precedes the predicate, or, in other words, the *finite verb*; as,

Er schlief so fest, daß nichts ihn wecken konnte,
He slept so soundly, that nothing him awaken could.

Ein Bedienter kam, ihm zu sagen,
A servant came, him to tell.

Es verhält sich damit, wie ich Ihnen sagte,
The matter stands, as I to you told.

VI. STAND OF THE PRONOUN WITH PREPOSITIONS.

Pronouns with such prepositions as the verb requires, generally stand immediately before the predicate ; as,

Ich habe niemals über den Gegenstand mit ihm gesprochen,
 I have never on the subject with him spoken.
 Wir haben gestern einen Brief von ihm erhalten,
 We have yesterday a letter from him received.

VII. POSITION OF THE ADJECTIVE.

1. The position of the attributive adjectives is, like in English, viz. they precede the substantive. When they are not united with the substantive they are considered as the *object* and follow the verb ; as, das Kind ist gut ; or before it, with an emphasis: gut ist das Kind —

2. Adjectives commonly follow the cases they govern ; as, dieser Ehre würdig, worthy of this honour. They are also often put after, when they are connected with nouns that are governed by prepositions ; as,

Die Gesundheit ist zur Glückseligkeit unentbehrlich,
 Health is indispensably necessary to happiness.

Es ist zu diesem Gebrauche sehr zweckmäßig,
 It is very fit for this purpose.

VIII. ACCESSORY SENTENCES.

1. Subordinate or accessory sentences, like in other languages, generally begin with a *relative pronoun*, an *adverb*, or a *conjunction*. It has already been stated that a relative pronoun or a relative adverb brings the verb to the end of the sentence. The same must be said of all the moving conjunctions, which are used to connect accessory sentences with principal ones. Such conjunctions are, weil, als, da, wenn, nachdem, seitdem, obgleich, ob schon, wenn gleich, wiewohl, während, bevor, bis dahin, damit, daß, ehe, falls, je, indem, sobald als, so weit als, &c.

The consequence is, that in all accessory sentences the verb is removed to the end of them.

Examples.

Nachdem er ihn bezahlt hatte.

Weil er es so haben wollte.

Ob schon sie es anfangs leugnete.

2. If an accessory sentence includes two infinitives, the copula, viz., the auxiliary verb, is placed immediately *before* them; as,

Er kam nicht, ob schon ich ihn hatte rufen lassen,
He came not, though I him had called.

(See page 81, Remark 6.)

3. The same order takes place when the sentence is in the second future tense; as,

Da ich von ihm werde bezahlt werden,
As I by him shall paid be.

4. The negative *nicht*, with the finite verb, is commonly placed at the end of the sentence; but when there is a *participle* or *infinitive*, it is put before them; as,

Ich sah ihn heute noch gar nicht; or
Ich habe ihn heute noch gar nicht gesehen,
I have not yet seen him to-day.

All other words in accessory sentences take position between the *subject* and *predicate*, in the same order as in principal sentences.

IX. INVERTED SENTENCES.

The German language, like the English, frequently inverts the sentence, by placing any of the parts of speech dependant on the verb at the beginning of the phrase. In German, the *subject* is, in such cases, invariably placed after the verb. Therefore, whenever the sentence does not begin with the subject there is inversion. This is chiefly the case:—

1. In questions; as, Haben Sie mein Dintenfaß gesehen?
Have you seen my inkstand?
2. When in conditional sentences the conjunction wenn, if, is omitted; as,

Wäre ich an seiner Stelle,
Were I in his situation.
Hätten Sie mir dieß früher gesagt,
Had you to me this sooner told.

3. In exclamatory sentences; as,

Habe ich doch die Kirche nie so voll gesehen!
Have I though the church never so full seen!
Möge er es doch bald erfahren!
May he it though soon learn!

4. The sentence commencing with the *predicate*; as,

Wissen können Sie es nicht, aber wohl errathen,
Know can you it not, but perhaps guess.
Gut ist Ihr Vorschlag, aber nicht leicht auszuführen,
Good is your proposal, but not easy to be executed.

The construction is likewise inverse when the sentence begins with an *adverb* or *preposition*; as,

Freundlich drückte er mir die Hand,
Friendly pressed he to me the hand.
Aus Freundschaft gab Sie mir den Ring,
From friendship gave she to me the ring.
Von Ihnen hätte ich nie so etwas geglaubt,
Of you had I never such a thing believed.

A. Vogel, Printer, High Street, Camberwell.

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